The North Carolinian.

Office-'North Carolinian' Bld'g, Main St.,

One door east of the Albemarle House.

TERMS—$2.00 a year, in advance; if not paid in advance, $2 50 will be charged.

Rates of Advertising:

	1 in.	2 ins.	3 ins.	4 ins.	¼ cl.	½ cl.	1 col.
1 week	$1 00	$1.75	$2.50	$3.00	$4.00	$7.00	$12 00
2 weeks	1.75	2.50	3.00	5.00	7.00	12.00	20.00
4 weeks	2.50	4.00	5.00	7.00	10.00	15.00	24.00
8 weeks	4.00	6.50	8.00	10.00	13.00	20.00	30.00
3 months	5.00	8.00	12.00	14.00	18.00	24.00	35.00
6 months	8.0	12.00	18.00	20.00	24.00	35.00	60.00
12 months	12.00	18.00	24.00	30.00	35.00	60.00	100.00

Court advertisements, when not exceeding three inches, will be $6.50. For each additional inch, $2.00 extra will be charged.

Business Notices in local column, twenty cents per line for first insertion, and ten cents for each subsequent insertion.

Obituary Notices, embracing more than the ordinary announcement of death and obituary poetry, ten cents per line.

Divorce Notices, $6 00.

Administrators' Notices, $5.00.

The North Carolinian.

PALEMON JOHN, Editor and Proprietor. Devoted to the Interests of the City, the County and the District, TERMS: $2.00 a Year, in Advance.

VOLUME VI. ELIZABETH CITY, N. C., WEDNESDAY, MAY 12, 1875. NUMBER 47.

The North Carolinian

POWER

JOB PRINTING

Establishment

Is supplied with all the requisites for doing a first-class Job Printing business, and promptly executes

Wedding Cards, Visiting Cards, Business Cards, Ball Cards, Fancy Show Cards, Bills of Fare, Wine Cards, Law Cards and Points, Posters, Handbills, Programmes, Billheads, Statements, Pamphlets, Circulars, Books, &c.,

In the latest and neatest styles, and at the lowest prices. Orders by mail will receive prompt attention.

Elizabeth City Directory.

DR. JAS. N. BUTT, Physician. Attends to office practice. Cor. Main and Fearing Streets.

W. F. & C. C. POOL, Attorneys at Law. Office, Main Street.

DR. R. H. McINTOSH, Physician. Office, Road Street.

W. L. REED, Attorney at Law, Manteo, Roanoke Island, Dare County, N. C.

JAMES L. BALL, Attorney and Counselor at Law. Office, east side Road Street, three doors from Main.

J. Q. ETHERIDGE & BRO., Drugs, Chemicals, Paints, Oils, etc. Southeast corner Road and Main Streets.

DR. JAMES N. BUTT, Drugs, Chemicals, Paints, Oils, etc. Southwest corner Fearing and Road Streets.

T. T. RUTTER, Book and Job Printer, CAROLINIAN Office, Main Street.

P. W. MELICK, Books, Stationery, Periodicals and Furniture. Water Street.

PALEMON JOHN, Notary Public. Office in CAROLINIAN Building.

GUIRKIN & CO., Bankers, Cobb's Building. Road Street.

THE ALBEMARLE BANKING HOUSE, one door east of the NORTH CAROLINIAN Building.

JAMES L. SMITHSON, Practical House Painter. Road Street, near Main.

ALBEMARLE HOUSE, PENDLETON & GRANDY, Proprietors. Corner of Main and Road Streets.

W. W. BROWN, Groceries, Liquors, etc., also, Bowling Alley. Main Street, near the Market.

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY.

ELIZABETH CITY.

Charter Election on the first Monday of May. Meeting of the Board of Commissioners, afternoon of the first Monday of each month.

Mayor—Wm. A. Harney.

Commissioners—Dr. P. John, Luther C. Dashiell, Henry M. Fearing, Geo. W. Bell and M. B. Culpepper.

Treasurer—Hugh Cale.

Attorney—Walter F. Pool.

Clerk—Thomas Gaskins.

Constable—J. H. Miskill.

Postmaster—W. A. Price.

CHURCHES.

Methodist, Baptist, Episcopal, and Zion (colored). Services in each every Sabbath.

LODGES.

ACHOREE LODGE No. 14, I. O. of O. F.—Meets every Thursday evening.

TALULA ENCAMPMENT No. 8, I. O. O. F.—Meets on the second and fourth Tuesday in each month.

GRAND UNITED ORDER OF O. F.—Meets alternate Thursday nights.

MASONIC.

EUREKA LODGE meets on every Monday night.

PASQUOTANK COUNTY.

Sheriff—John T. Price.

Clerk Superior Court—Miles Commander.

Treasurer—Thomas Meades.

Register of Deeds—Thomas P. Wilcox.

Surveyor—Kader Perry.

Commissioners—Dr. P. John, George W. Brothers, A. F. Stafford, Emanuel Davis and B. B. Johnson.

Attorney—W. F. Pool.

Representative—W. J. Munden.

SUPERIOR COURT.

Tenth Monday after the first Monday in March and October. County seat, Elizabeth City.

FIRST CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

Composed of the Counties of Pasquotank, Perquimans, Camden, Currituck, Dare, Tyrrell, Hyde, Beaufort, Washington, Bertie, Hertford, Chowan, Martin, Gates, Pitt and Pamlico

FIRST JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

Is composed of the Counties of Pasquotank, Currituck, Camden, Perquimans, Chowan, Gates, Tyrrell, Hyde, Dare.

Judge—Hon. Mills L. Eure, of Gatesville.

Solicitor—J. P. Whedbee, of Elizabeth City.

Professional & Business Cards,

C. C. POOL. W. F. POOL

C. C. & W. F. POOL,

Attorneys at Law,

Elizabeth City, N. C.

Practice in all the Courts of the First Judicial District. Collections made in any part of the State. Prompt attention given to cases in the Supreme Court.

C. W. GRANDY, Jr.,

Attorney at Law

AND

GENERAL COLLECTOR,

Elizabeth City, N. C.

Office—North of Main Street.

THE

Albemarle Bank

AT

Elizabeth City, N. C.

THORNTON CONROW, President.

R. F. OVERMAN, Cashier.

Board of Directors:

THORNTON CONROW, D. G. BUSH.
PALEMON JOHN. W. F. MARTIN.
D. C. LIPPINCOTT, C. W. HOLLOWELL.

Deals in Exchange, Sight Drafts, Gold and Silver Coin, Government and other Securities. etc.

CUIRKIN & CO.,

BANKERS,

Old Bank Building,

Main Street, ELIZABETH CITY, N. C

Do a general Banking business.

Buy and Sell Gold and Silver, Domestic and Foreign Exchange.

Deal in State, County and Corporation Bonds and Stocks.

Interest allowed on Deposits.

T. D. PENDLETON. J. P. GRANDY.

THE

Albemarle House,

PENDLETON & GRANDY,

Proprietors,

Elizabeth City, N. C.

This HOTEL is centrally and pleasantly located, is large, commodious and elegantly fitted up for the comfort and convenience of guests.

Special attention is paid to the traveling public. Care is taken to supply the table with the best the market affords.

Terms—$2.00 a Day.

House, Sign

AND

ORNAMENTAL PAINTING.

The undersigned has resumed the business of House, Sign and Ornamental PAINTER, and respectfully tenders his services to the public in that line of business.

His reputation as a Painter is well known in this and the surrounding counties; and the promptness with which he has heretofore acted, and the faithfulness with which all work intrusted to him has always been done, he hopes will again insure him a liberal patronage.

THOMAS R. BLAND,

Elizabeth City N. C.

THE ELIZABETH CITY

Bakery & Confectionery Store

Fresh Bread, Cakes and Pies always on hand. Also a good variety of Candies, Fruits, Nuts, Figs, Raisins, Pickles, Crackers, Cheese, Butter—in short, everything in the Bakery or Confectionery line always on hand. Families supplied with Bread, Cakes and Pies on reasonable terms. Come and see.

WILLIAM STEGER,

Road Street, ELIZABETH CITY.

HAVING SECURED THE SERVICES

Of the best mechanics in each of the departments, and giving my own particular attention to all work done at my shop, I feel safe in saying that my work will compare favorably with that of any of the large cities. All I ask is an examination of my work to convince those in want of any kind of a

VEHICLE

that this is the place to buy them.

REPAIRING

Done at short notice and at reasonable rates. Give me a call.

JNO. S. WAUGH,

Elizabeth City, N. C.

WAGON SHOP.

MANUFACTURER OF

FARM and SPRING WAGONS,

CART WHEELS, &c.

Those in want of anything in my line please give me a call.

J. F. SANDERS,

Main Street, ELIZABETH CITY N. C.

JOHN Q. ETHERIDGE & BRO.,

Elizabeth City, N. C.

DEALERS IN

PURE DRUGS,

MEDICINES,

PAINTS, OILS, GLASS,

VARNISHES,

Perfumery & Fancy Articles.

All Staples connected with a first class Drug Business will always be found on hand.

Prescriptions accurately compounded.

Livery Stables

AT

Elizabeth City, N. C.

The subscriber takes this method of informing his old friend and the public generally that he is still at the "old stand" and continues to keep horses, buggies, carriages, etc., for hire. Persons accommodated at all times and on reasonable terms. Remember the place—on

ROAD STREET,

Near the Canal Bridge.

C. B. BROTHERS.

JONES'

Livery Stables

AT

Elizabeth City, N. C.

I would announce to my friends and the public that I am still at the old place on

MAIN STREET,

A few doors west of Road, and keep horses, buggies, carriages, etc., for hire. Persons promptly accommodated at all times and on reasonable terms.

ARTHUR L. JONES.

TO SPORTSMEN!

The subscriber would announce to his friends and the public that he continues at the old stand on

ROAD STREET,

And keeps on hand a good assortment of

GUNS,

Rifles, Pistols, Sporting Apparatus,

And also a fine selection of

CUTLERY.

He may at all times be found either in his Store prepared to accommodate customers with New Goods, or in his shop adjoining, willing and happy to repair any article in his line of business.

CEO. W. BELL.

PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY,

Broad Street, ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

Having had over a dozen year's experience I flatter myself to be able to give full satisfaction. My instruments and material are all of the very best. My sky-light is of the latest improved, enabling me to take pictures in cloudy weather as well as clear. All work guaranteed or the pictures taken over or the money refunded.

WM. C. DAWSON.

Dr. RUFUS K. SPEED,

Has his office in J. Q. Etheridge & Bros. Drug Store, corner of Main and Road Streets, Elizabeth City. Messages left for him there will receive prompt attention.

January 1st, 1875.

THE ALBEMARLE SALOON.

This elegant establishment in the Albemarle House, is now under the control of

JOHN DETRICK,

Of Norfolk, who proposes to keep a first-class

Lager Beer Saloon,

Keeps New Ark Sparkling Cider, and D. Parker's Gates Co. Apple Brandy, and dispenses the choicest of delicacies in this line. The celebrated BEER of Thomas Beck & Son will be kept at five cts. per glass and pure Gibson and other Whiskys, besides any good Liquors, Cigars, or Chewing or Smoking Tobacco that may be desired.

He invites a call from every one.

Jean, the Cobbler.

A merry wight, and fond of his ease,
While he sings his songs and strokes his knees,
And light as the air which sways the leaves,
Is Jean Valjean, the cobbler.

Through the summer day he sits and sings
Of the olden days and of ancient things,
Of the dames of yore and of bygone kings—
Sings Jean Valjean, the cobbler.

The birds are singing in every tree
Till the air is filled with the melody
Of song as light and gay and free
As Jean Valjean's, the cobbler.

With the waning shadows the bird in its nest,
And Jean in his cot, each seek the rest
Which sweet sleep brings, with no cares oppressed,
Ah! happy Jean, the cobbler.

CONCORD AND LEXINGTON.

The First Gun that was Fired for American Independence.

From Old and New.]

"On the 19th day of April, 1775, a day to be remembered by all Americans of the present generation, and which ought, and doubtless will be handed down to ages yet unborn, the troops of Britain, unprovoked, shed the blood of sundry of the loyal American subjects of the British King in the field of Lexington."

These words are the prophetic introduction of the "Narrative of the Excursion of the King's Troops under the Command of Gen. Gage," which the Provincial Congress of Massachusetts sent to England a hundred years ago. With infinite care the Congress drew up depositions, which were sworn to before "his majesty's justices of the peace," that, with all legal form, they might show to all the world who were the aggressors, now the crisis had come. Then they intrusted the precious volume of these depositions to Richard Derby of Salem, who sent John Derby with them to England. The vessel made a good run. She arrived on the 29th of May with the official papers and the Essex *Gazette*, which had the published accounts. The Sukey, Capt. Brown, with the government accounts, forwarded by Gen. Gage, did not arrive till eleven days after. Meanwhile, Arthur Lee and all the friends of America in London were steadily publishing the news of the "ministerial" attack on the people, and the people's repulse of the army. The public charged the government with concealing the news.

All parties had had fair notice that the crisis was coming; and they had a good chance to guess how it was coming. On the 30th of March, by way of seeing how people would bear the presence of an army, and how the army would march after a winter's rest and rust, Earl Percy, with five regiments, marched out over Boston Neck into the country. Boston people can trace him by walking out on Washington street, where the sea water then flowed on both sides, up the hill at Roxbury, on the right of the church, and heeding Gov. Dudley's parting stone, which still stands, let them take Center street, "to Dedham and Rhode Island." Along that road to Jamaica Plain, Earl Percy marched, his drums and fifes playing "Yankee Doodle." The spring was very early. Some soldiers straggled, and trampled down gardens and fields that were planted, perhaps since last fall. From Jamaica Plain, Earl Percy led them across to Dorchester; and by the Dorchester road, they came home. Very indignant was the Provincial Congress and the committees of safety at this first "invasion" of the country; and all people guessed that Concord would be the point of the next "excursion," because at Concord was one of the largest depots of stores which the Province of Massachusetts had collected in its preparations against the British empire.

As early as Feb. 9 the Provincial Congress had intimated their intention of stopping such "excursions." They had appointed the celebrated "Committee of Safety," with the express purpose of checking them. Of this committe:

The business and duty it shall be, most carefully and diligently to inspect and observe all and every such person or persons as shall at any time attempt to carry into execution, by force, an act of the British Parliament, entitled "An act for the better regulating the government of the Province of Massachusetts Bay, in New England" * * * which said committee, or any five of them, provided always that not more than one of the said five shall be an inhabitant of the town of Boston, shall have power, and they are hereby empowered and directed, when they shall judge that such attempt or attempts are made, to alarm, muster, and cause to be assembled with the utmost expedition, and completely armed, accoutred, and supplied with provisions sufficient for their support in their march to the place of rendezvous, such and so many of the militia of this province as they shall judge necessary for the end and purpose of opposing such attempt or attempts, and at such place or places as they shall judge proper, and them to discharge as the safety of the province shall permit.

This, it will be observed, was full preparation for war, only the Provincial Congress meant that Gen. Gage should strike the first blow.

Meanwhile, our friends Bernicre and Brown, whose sad tramp to Worcester we traced in the last number of *Old and New*, were sent to see what there was at Concord. They left their journal behind them, when, the next year, the English army evacuated Boston; and so we are able to trace their march to-day.

And so it happened that on the evening of the 18th of April, when, it was supposed, most of the Boston people were in bed, about eight hundred soldiers—grenadiers, light infantry, and marines—were embarked in the boats of the navy, very near to the place where the old Providence station stood, where then the tide rose and fell. Remember that there was no bridge at that time from Boston on any side.

The little army was ferried across to Lechmere's Point, not far from the insane asylum of to-day; lost two hours in going so far, and then took up its silent line of march through Cambridge, by what is still remembered as Milk Row. At the tavern in Menotomy, now West Cambridge, the rebel committee of safety had been in session the day before. Dear old Gen. Heath, then only "our colonel," whose memoirs come in in the most entertaining reading of the time, had been there. But he had gone home to Roxbury. Here is his account of what happened to those who stayed:

On the 19th, at daybreak, our general was awoke, called from his bed, and informed that a detachment of the British army were out, that they had crossed from Boston to Phipp's Farm in boats, and had gone toward Concord, as was supposed, with intent to destroy the public stores. They probably had notice that the committees had met the preceding day at Wetherby's Tavern, at Menotomy, for when they came opposite to the house they halted. Several of the gentlemen slept there during the night. Among them were Col. Orne, Col. Lee, and Mr. Gerry. One of them awoke and informed the others that a body of the British were before the house. They immediately made their escape, without time to dress themselves, at the back door, receiving some injury from obstacles in the way in their undressed state. They made their way into the fields.

Heath had met on his way home officers who tried to keep the news of the "excursion" from reaching Concord; but the country was alarmed, and Col. Smith sent back to Boston for a reinforcement. Gen. Gage had expected the request, and had ordered the first brigade under arms at four that morning. These orders were carried to the first brigade-major's. He was not at home; and, when he came home, his servant forgot to tell of the letter. At four o'clock no brigade appeared. At five o'clock Col. Smith's express came, asking the reinforcements. On inquiry, it proved that no orders were given; and it was not till six that a part of the brigade paraded. They waited till seven for the marines. Is not all this like a village muster to-day? At seven, there being still no marines, it proved that the order for them had been addressed to Major Pitcairn, who was by this time far away, and had indeed begun the war already, without knowing it, by firing his pistol on Lexington common. So the half of the brigade waited, and waited, till the marines could be got ready, and when they were ready, at nine o'clock, started over Boston Neck; for now they had no boats; so that they must e'en go six miles round by land, as every Bostonian will see. So they came to Dudley's parting stone, playing "Yankee Doodle" again; but when they reached the stone this time they took the right hand road "to Cambridge and Watertown." A Roxbury boy, who sat on a stone wall to see them pass, prophesied thus to Percy, referring to the history of his noble house:

"You go out by 'Yankee Doodle,' but you will come back by 'Chevy Chase.'"

While the half brigade was waiting for the marines on what is now Tremont street, its line crossing the head of Beacon street, a little boy nine years old, named Harrison Gray Otis, was on his way to the old school in School street, where Parker's stands to-day. Here is his account of it, printed for the first time. It is, so far as we know, the only glimpse we have of Boston life on that memorable day:

On the 10th of April, 1775, I went to school for the last time. In the morning, about seven, Percy's brigade was drawn up, extending from Scollay's buildings, through Tremont street, and nearly to the bottom of the mall, preparing to take up their march for Lexington. A corporal came up to me as I was going to school, and turned me off, to pass down Court street, which I did, and came up School street to the schoolhouse. It may well be imagined that great agitation prevailed, the British line being drawn up four yards only from the schoolhouse door. As I entered school I heard the announcement of "*deposite libros*," and ran home for fear of the regulars. Here ended my connection with Mr. Lovell's administration of the school. Soon afterward I left town, and did not return until after the evacuation by the British, in March, 1776.

Col. Smith and his eight hundred had pressed on meanwhile. The alarm had been so thoroughly given in Lexington that, at two o'clock, the militia had assembled (one hundred and thirty in number); and John Parker, their captain, had ordered them to load with powder and ball. This John is the grandfather of one Theodore, who will appear two generations afterward. No sign of any troops; and the men were dismissed, with orders to assemble again at the beat of drum. Most of them thought that the whole was a false alarm. But Gage's officers, in the advance of the English column, came back to it on its march, and reported that five hundred men were in arms. Major Pitcairn of the marines had command of six companies of light infantry in advance. He caught all of Parker's scouts, except Thaddeus Bowman, who galloped back to Lexington common, and gave to Parker tidings of the approach of the column.

Parker ordered the drum to beat; and his men began to collect. He ordered Sergeant William Monroe to form them in two ranks, a few rods north of the meeting house. The English officers, hearing the drum, halted their troops, bade them prime and load, and then marched forward at double-quick. Sixty or seventy of the militia had assembled. The tradition is, that Parker had bidden the men not fire till they were fired upon, but added, "If they mean to have a war, let it begin here." Double-quick on one side; on the other, Sergeant Monroe forming his men as well as he can. Major Pitcairn in the advance. "Ye villains, ye rebels, disperse! Lay down your arms! Why don't ye lay down your arms?" He saw a gun flash in the pan. The men did not disperse. Pitcairn declared, till the day he died at Bunker Hill, that he gave no order to fire, that he commanded not to fire; and it seems to be admitted that he struck his staff or sword downward, as the signal to forbear firing. But some men in his party fired irregularly, and hurt no one. Then came a general discharge from the English line, and many men were killed or wounded. The militia returned the fire—some before leaving their line, some after—and the war was begun. Here is Capt. John Parker's account of the fight, one of the papers which Capt. Derby carried to London:

I, John Parker, of lawful age, and commander of the militia at Lexington, do testify and declare, that on the 19th inst., in the morning, about one of the clock, being informed that there were a number of the regular officers riding up and down the road, stopping and insulting people as they passed the road, and also informed that a number of the regular troops were on their march from Boston, in order to take the province stores at Concord, I ordered our militia to meet on the common in said Lexington, to consult what to do, and conducted not to be discovered, nor meddle, or make with said regular troops if they should approach, unless they should insult or molest us; and upon their sudden approach I immediately ordered our militia to disperse and not to fire. Immediately said troops made their appearance, and rushing furiously on, fired upon and killed eight of our party, without receiving any provocation therefor from us.

MIDDLESEX ss., April 25, 1775.

The above-named John Parker personally appeared, and, after being duly cautioned to tell the whole truth, made solemn oath to the truth of the above deposition by him subscribed before us.

WILLIAM REED,
JOSHUA JOHNSON,
WILLIAM STICKNEY,
Justices of the Peace.

That is the way those people went to war. They fought one day; and then they made depositions to secure the truth of history. Henry Clay was greatly amused when a New England historian told him of these depositions. He heard the story in some detail, and then said, "Tell me that again."

But they did not stop for depositions then. The militia retired: some here, some there. The English troops fired a volley on the common, and gave three cheers. Col. Smith came up with the main party; and they pressed on to Concord. Two of their party had been wounded. Major Pitcairn's horse was struck by a ball; and, after the column left Lexington, six of the regulars were taken prisoners. The musket of one of them is in the station house to-day.

Meanwhile, the Concord militia had the alarm, and had formed. The minute men, and some of the militia from Lincoln, the next town, had joined them. Some of the companies marched down the Lexington road till they saw the approaching column. They saw they were out-numbered; and they fell back to a hill, about eighty rods, distance back of the town, where they formed. Col. Barrett, their commander, joined them here. He had been at work that day, executing such commands as these, given by the committee of safety the day before. They are worth looking back upon as illustrations of the preparations of those days.

April 18. 1775.

Voted, That part of the provisions be removed from Concord, viz.: fifty barrels of beef from thence to Sudbury, with Deacon Plympton, a hundred barrels of flour (of which what is in the malt house in Concord be part), twenty casks of rice, fifteen hogsheads of molasses, ten hogsheads of rum, five hundred candles.

* * * * * *

Voted, That the musket balls under the care of Col. Barrett be buried under ground in some safe place: that he be desired to do it, and let the commissary only be informed thereof.

Still finding himself out-numbered, Col. Barrett then withdrew his force over the North bridge, and the little English army marched into the town.

Three of their companies were stationed at the bridge; three companies were sent to Col. Barrett's house, two miles distant, to destroy the magazines. Did they find the musket bullets? No. Another party was sent to the South bridge. In the center of the town they broke off the trunnions of three new cannon, destroyed what stores they could find, among others some wooden spoons and trenchers, which appear quite conspicuously in all the accounts. But from all such work all parties were called by firing at the bridge.

All this time, the minute men had been pouring in on the high grounds where Col. Barrett had formed his men. They saw at last that the troops had fired the town, in one place and another. The court-house was on fire. Capt. William Smith of Lincoln volunteered to take his company, and dislodge the guard at the bridge. Isaac Davis, of the Acton company, made the remark, which has become a proverb, "There is not a man of my company that is afraid" to go. Col. Barrett ordered the attack, bade the column pass the bridge, but not to fire unless they were fired upon. Again the passion for law appeared: "It is the king's highway; and we have a right to march upon it, if we march to Boston. Forward, march!" They marched to the air of "The White Cockade," the quickest step their fifes could play.

Laurie, in command of the English party, crossed back on the bridge and began to take up the planks. Major Buttrick, who commanded the attacking party, hurried his men. When they were within a few rods, the English fired, in three several discharges. Mr. Emerson, the minister of Concord (who, also, will appear two generations afterward), came nearer the soldiers than those that were killed. Three several discharges were made by the English: and Mr. Emerson "was very uneasy until the fire was returned." Isaac Davis and Abner Hosmer were killed; and then Major Buttrick gave the order to fire. The English retired. The Provincials crossed the bridge, and part of them ascended the bold hill which visitors to Concord remember, behind the meeting house, on the right of the town. The English party under Parsons returned from Barrett's, and crossed the bridge again; but they were left to join the main body without offense.

One English soldier had been killed, and several wounded. Col. Smith delayed his return till he could find carriages for his wounded; and it was noontime before he began his return. Meanwhile, north and south and west, couriers had been speeding, announcing that the Lexington milit a had been fired on. The minutemen, the country through, had started on their march. They did not know what point to strike. They did not know what they were to do when they came there. But they marched; they were determined to be in time; and in time they were. The populous country between Boston and Concord was in arms. The men knew every inch of ground, and, after they had had their shot at the regulars in one place, ran across the country, and tried them in another place. "They are trained to protect themselves behind stone walls," wrote Gen. Gage to the ministry. "They seemed to drop from the clouds," says an English soldier. Poor Smith and his party, after thirty miles of tramping, came back to the Lexington common, in no mood for giving three huzzas there. They made quick marching of it, and were there by two. They left Concord at noon.

"A number of our officers were wounded," says Bernicre; "so that we began to run rather than retreat in order. The whole behaved with amazing bravery, but little order."

Here Percy met them with his late reinforcement; here they rested, and then resumed their retreat, to receive just the same treatment in every defile. At West Cambridge, the Danvers company—observe Danvers again—the flank company of the Essex regiment, had come up. Fifteen miles they had marched in four hours across Essex county. It was sunset before the head of what column was left across Charlestown Neck. All Boston was on Beacon Hill, watching for their return. Through the gathering twilight, men could see from the hill the flashes of the muskets on Milk Row; and Percy had to unlumber his field-pieces, and bring them into use again. It was at West Cambridge that Dr. Warren so exposed himself, that a pin was struck out of the hair of his earlock.

Heath was by this time exercising some sort of command. The head of the English column was at Bunker Hill, when an aid of Pickering's rode up to him to announce that the Essex regiment was close behind him. Danvers had gone across country; the rest of the regiment had marched direct to Boston. Heath judged that it was too late for any further attack. The English, on their side, planted sentries at the Neck. Heath planted them on the other side, and ordered the militia to lie on their arms at Cambridge.

But, long before this time, the news of the march had traveled north and west and south. The memory of the rider "on the white horse" is still told in tradition, reminding one, as Gov. Washburn has said, of the white horse in the Revelation. The march and retreat were on Wednesday. On Sunday morning they had rumor of it in New York; and on Tuesday they had a second express from New England with quite a connected story. The story was so definite, that they ventured to send it south by express as they received it from New Haven. To Elizabethtown, to Woodbridge, to New Brunswick, to Princeton, it flew as fast as horse could carry it. The indorsements by the different committees show their eager haste. It was in Baltimore on the 27th. It was in Georgetown, S. C., on the 10th of May.

It told how the king's troops were besieged on Winter Hill; how Lord Percy was killed, and another general officer of the English, on the first fire. "To counterbalance this good news, the story is, that our first man in command (who he is, I know not) is also killed." No man since has known who "our first man in command" was. There was no commander all day long.

The dispatch was all untrue. But it told of war, and it fired the whole country. On the 20th of April an army was around Boston and the siege had begun.

A Boy Frightened to Death.

It is believed by many that a boy to be kept in his place needs a severe shaking up or a terrible box on the ears once in a while. Many fatal results have ensued from this treatment. A strange and unexpected effect resulted from frightening a boy in St. Louis. William Murphy, a boy nine years of age, attending the Humboldt school, one day left school at noon, apparently in as good health as ever. Skirmishing with other boys along the road home, he finally struck one of his playmates. Immediately thereupon a teamster named John Meyer caught him by the arm and gave him a good shaking. The boy appears to have been so thoroughly frightened that he became sick and commenced vomiting. He was taken home, but failed to recover, and died the next morning. Meyer, who is a married man about forty years of age, was taken into custody.

IT MIGHT HAVE BEEN.

The United States had they Remained Under English Rule—Their Future.

The New York *Herald* says: We sometimes wonder what would be the condition of these States had we remained under the monarchy. Suppose the ministers of George III. had foreseen that in another century the American colonies would be more populous than the mother country, and had permitted to our ancestors all the privileges of Englishmen; suppose they had granted us a parliament and a separate autonomy like that possessed by Canada and Australia, a militia and revenue systems, and all in a spirit of frankness, fraternity and equality. Such a thing is probable enough, and wisdom a hundred years ago might have held us in the same ties which unite Canada to the mother land. Would human progress have been as largely benefited as we think it has been by the United States of America? We have no doubt that we should have grown with the growth of the British Empire and shared in its prodigious prosperity and grandeur. The same sun would have ripened our harvests; the same seas would have floated our ships. English wealth and energy would have built our railroads and canals. English valor would certainly have achieved as many triumphs over the Spaniard and the Mexican. But we question whether liberty would have been as nobly served. We should have had our share in the tremendous wars with Napoleon. The battle of the Nile or of Trafalgar might have been the battle of the Narrows or of Hampton Roads. For a quarter of a century we should have had to defend our coasts against the navies of Europe and the Mississippi against the ambition and enterprise of Napoleon. Our sons would have marched with Wellington from Lisbon to Waterloo. We should have had our share in the enormous costs of that prolonged war. We should have been taxed as heavily as during the rebellion, and in our young days, when we could ill afford the burden. The Bastile would probably not have fallen, and liberty, which received such an impulse from the shot which was "heard round the world," would have been thrown back for another century.

England is no weaker, America is certainly greater, because of the results of the war which began on the soft bank of the little Indian stream a hundred years ago. Our separation from England was like the separation of the young man from the old home, which is too narrow, too conservative, for his fresh-mounting hopes. It was our time to go out into the world and make our way. We could have wished that the separation had been friendlier, but it was better, perhaps, that we should have had our time of hardship and suffering. The century which has passed has been full of achievement as well as of duties ill done, if we must confess it. There are many things we proudly remember, many that we would cheerfully forget.

We begin our new century a truly free nation, republican in the highest sense, under one flag—freedom, equality and justice. In entering upon this new era let us not omit other duties. Growth is the first condition of modern freedom—growth in virtue, manliness, courage and the higher attributes of patriotism. Let us forget, so far as can be forgotten, all that remains to the past that is not national in the truest American sense. Let us remember in the felicitations of the time that men of the North and the South stood side by side in the dark days; that a Virginian commanded our ancestors to victory. If we could only be one again as we were when Washington and Putnam and Wayne were our generals; when New Englander and Virginian and South Carolinian stood in the embattled lines in defense of liberty; if we could only begin the new century remembering nothing but the suffering and the glory of the Revolutionary past, we could feel that this anniversary was a blessed day indeed.

This can only come, as come it will, by cherishing a truly national spirit. Patience, courage, frankness, will do it all. God, who rules in all affairs, and in the hollow of whose almighty hand the nations are held, has disposed of events to our own good. It is His will—let us finally believe—that these States have a grander mission than would have been possible even under the reign of the mighty empire of England—that the Southern States have a nobler destiny than could have befallen the Confederacy of their proud and barren hopes. Let us strive that when we come to another centennial day of independence and union we shall be one as we were in Revolutionary days, and we shall honor with ever-increasing reverence the memory of the devoted men who had the courage to strike the first blow for independence, and whose glory is to-day the first thought of every American heart.

The Mormon Massacre.

A Utah correspondent of the Chicago *Times* says that a woman was indirectly the cause of the Mountain Meadow massacre which was such a horrible incident of the early history of Mormonism. He says that Parley P. Pratt, one of the "twelve apostles," was sent on a mission to Arkansas in 1847, and while there converted to his doctrine a woman named McLean, who deserted her husband and eloped with him to Utah. Afterward Pratt again visited Arkansas and abducted three of the woman's children from their father, who subsequently met and killed the abductor. The story is that Brigham Young prophesied vengeance for this, and that among the immigrants who were slaughtered—by the Mormons as is generally believed, though Brigham's followers lay the crime to Indians—were several neighbors of McLean, one of whom, it is charged, assisted in the killing of Pratt. It is also said that among the victims from Missouri were two who had been concerned in the killing of Joseph Smith in Nauvoo. Two prominent Mormons named Dame and Lee are now in custody awaiting trial on the charge of being the leading actors in the massacre, where one hundred and twelve men, women and children were brutally murdered after the men had given up their arms on the promise of protection from the Mormons.

Too Unanimous.

The Washington *Star* gives the following sketch of a conversation between a decapitated postmaster of a Southern city and the Postmaster-General. In reply to the query of the ex-P. M. as to the cause of his removal, Mr. Jewell said: "Well, that's a pointed question, and I will give you a straightforward answer. You were removed because you were altogether 'too unanimous;' you talk too much, write too much, and slash around generally too much for the good of the service." "Well, Governor," said the ex-P. M., "is there any hope of a reconsideration of my case?" "None in the world, so far as I am concerned," was the Postmaster-General's reply.

A MIXED FAMILY.—An elopement in Millbury, Mass., had no novel feature, but it called attention to a strangely complicated family. The wife who eloped was twenty-one years old, having been married seven years, and the husband whom she left was sixty-seven. The husband's two sons by a previous wife are married to his recreant wife's two older sisters, and her brother is the husband of her husband's daughter.

From Sea to Sea.

The survey of the Niagara route across the Isthmus of Darien and its minute inspection last year by competent engineers, under the auspices of the Interoceanic Canal Commissioners, have dissipated all doubts as to its feasibility. The fact has been established that a ship canal can be constructed from Greytown, on the Atlantic, to Brito, on the Pacific, and the question that will arise is whether the route recently surveyed can be made more practicable and at less cost, and whether its situation would present greater advantages to the commercial world at large. The Aspinwall-Panama line has certainly the merit of being much shorter, for while that by way of Nicaragua is one hundred and eighty-one miles in length, including sixty-two miles of actual canal, the other would be only forty-one miles from ocean to ocean. It would perhaps be premature at this stage to state with certainty which would be the better line, for the reason that though we are in possession of all the estimates of the Nicaragua survey, for they have been already made out with great care and accuracy, the cost of the Aspinwall-Panama route can only, at the present time, be roughly guessed at, and cannot, therefore, be set forth definitely until all the details of the work of computation and allowance shall have been completed—matters which will require much studious calculation. It is known, however, and admitted that the estimates from the recent survey will be much lower than those for the Nicaragua canal; next that the Panama line has the advantage in point of distance, and that so far as has been determined no serious engineering obstacles are encountered on the line. With these facts in view, therefore, there can be no hesitation in saying that the line just surveyed has everything to recommend it, and that should the proposed cost of its construction be very much lower than that of any other line yet surveyed the choice would be in its favor. This, however, is a matter of conjecture and must remain so for at least a month or two, when the entire official reports of those attached to the expedition will be made known. Whatever may be the result, however, it is certain that of all the surveys heretofore made under the auspices of the United States government the two most worthy of consideration at this day are those referred to, and should ever a canal be made the selection will hardly fall outside of these.

Recklessness from Liquor.

A gentleman tells the following story to illustrate the fact that drinking liquor, in however small quantities, makes men reckless: A proposition was made to embark in a business enterprise, and I agreed to meet the gentlemen interested on the next Saturday evening.

According to appointment I went, and found the party assembling in a private parlor. There were four present beside myself. The business was opened by the gentleman who had waited upon me, and the plan of proposed operations set forth. It was a novel thing, and no one seemed inclined to go ahead. All were anxious to make money, but they didn't want to run any great risks. In short, they handled the subject warily—very much as a boy handles a freshly-caught snapping-turtle.

By-and-bye I saw two of the gentlemen whispering together, and pretty soon one of them went out. When he returned he was followed by a servant who brought bottles and glasses, which were placed upon a side table. The gentleman hoped I had no objection. I told him, not the least. They must excuse me, that was all.

Three of the party indulged. One kept me company in abstaining. After the first social glass the bibulous trio lighted cigars and talked of various matters. By-and-bye they took a second drink; and very soon after this they were ready for business. One more drink—just a drop—and the subject of the speculating scheme was again brought forward.

Presto! Those three men, only a little while ago, so timid and careful, had become very heroes of business daring. Risk? Pshaw! Who cared for risk? Was ever a great game won without risk? They were ready to venture any amount, and anxious to go ahead.

I came away, leaving them making the golden figures bigger and bigger; and from that time I have heard no more of the proposed venture. Honestly and candidly, I believe that those two or three glasses of liquor upset what might have proved a profitable piece of business. But, whether that be so or not, certain it is, that it required only those three social drinks to completely demoralize the business forces of three good business men.

How Big Men Began Life.

Cornelius Vanderbilt began life with an old pirogue, running between Staten Island and New York city, carrying garden stuff to market. With two or three thousand dollars raised from that source he entered upon steadily increasing enterprises, until he amassed the enormous sum of $50,000,000.

A. T. Stewart first bought a few laces at auction, and opened his way to success in a dingy little shop in Broadway, near the site of his present wholesale establishment. Years of rigid honesty, shrewd management, and wisdom in things both great and small, have made him the monumental merchant of the nineteenth century.

Daniel Drew, in his early life, was a cattle driver, at the munificent rate of seventy-five cents a day, and he has now driven himself into an estate valued at from $25,000,000 to $30,

NORTH CAROLINIAN

EQUAL RIGHTS FOR ALL MEN.

SALEMON JOHN, :::::: Editor

Elizabeth City, N.C., May 12, 1875

For terms and advertising rates, see first page.

We cannot notice anonymous communication In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

Communications relative to any of the interests of the South, and particularly information relative to the crops, solicited.

Always give the name of your Postoffice and State, at the heading of your letter.

Write only on one side of the paper and when writing a communication and on business at the same time, write on seperate sheets of paper, or on different parts of the same sheet, so that they may be readily operated.

Money remitted either by Postoffice Money Order, Registered Letter, Draft or Express, may be sent at our risk. If by Express, prepay charges. Money Orders or Drafts are preferable, when they can be obtained.

LABOR IS HONORABLE

Ever since the fiat of the Almighty, "In the sweat of thy face shalt thou eat thy bread," labor is a necessity of existence. We must toil to live—some in one way, some in another. All must labor. We cannot rerp where we have not strewn. Our physical wants compel bodily exertion, and they are imperative in their nature. We can starve the mind and yet preserve our vitality; but the body requires its daily nourishment, and without it would soon cease to be. Still, labor is a blessing. While it brings us bread, it brings us health, vigor of frame, enjoyment of life, and a pleasant consciousness of adding to the world's prosperity, while satisfying our necessities.

Labor is honorable in all. It is the creator and augmentor of wealth; and enterprize is but a thing of name without the aid of the toiling millions. Capital without labor is worthless. A community stripped of its working population would soon exhibit symptoms of ruin and desolation. There must be producers as well as consumers—there must be hands to execute as well as minds to originate. Wealth cannot sustain itself except through the medium of labor.

It is not an unusual thing to meet with persons who are averse to all kinds of manual labor, although their condition in life will not justify them in indulging and fostering such a feeling. Their notion of what constitutes human dignity accords with their love of ease. They doubtless consider themselves a superior order of beings, regarding with disdain the humble laborer in the field, in the shop, or by the wayside, and by their haughty demeanor seem to say, "Come not between the air and our nobility." Of such persons their mock dignity would permit us to assert in vulgar parlance, that they are *too lazy* as well as too proud to labor; we will therefore gratify their vanity by applying to them the more modern and polite definition of lrziness, and say they are too "constitutionally tired" to work.

Ladies and gentlemen of this species, we say to you plainly, that you are a dishonor to humanity; that as regards real worth the poor but honest laborer is immeasurably your superior. If you have no need to work yourselves, let those command your respect who have; if you are poor, and yet think it a degradation to labor in some useful pursuit there will be no cause of wonder if you should sooner or later be illustrations, by example, of that proverb which runneth, "Pride goeth before destruction, and a haughty spirit before a fall.

AN EVIL TO BE DEPRECATED.

Of all the evils prevalent among men, especially young men, we know of few more blighting in its moral effect than that of speaking slightingly of the virtue of women. Congregating in bar rooms, saloons and stores, places from which women are generally excluded, it is very often the case that the most filthy comments are made about them, without cause, by those who desire to be known as "gentlemen." No matter how chaste and virtuous the woman may be, she is not exempt from these baseless comments. Indeed, so great has become this vicious habit, that many women feel a sort of horror on being obliged to pass a crowd of men. This is wrong, unnatural, and should be frowned down, as it is everywhere by the high toned and right minded.

There is nothing in which young men are more thoroughly mistaken than when they place a low estimate upon the integrity of women, not of their own sisters and mothers, but of others who they sometimes forget are somebody else's sisters and mothers. As a rule no one who surrenders to this debasing habit of speaking disparagingly of women possess true integrity of character. Every young man should remember that his chief happiness in life very largely depends upon his utter faith in woman. No worldly wisdom, no misanthropic philosophy, no generalization can cover or weaken this fundamental truth.

REBUKE THEM.

The Democrats try to impose upon the people by the "restrictions" in the Convention bill. The leaders were not in earnest when they inserted the restrictions in the bill. They laugh at the credulity of the country members in being so easily persuaded to vote for it. *They do dot intend to regard the restrictions.* As they did in 1861 so they will do in 1875—trample every promise and pledge under their feet. Then, at the time of election for delegates to the Convention they promised to obey the will of the people, but they plunged the country into civil war without submitting the question at all. So now, ignoring the people, they have forced a Convention upon them with its burthens and expenses. Let them be rebuked by sending men as delegates who will refuse to meddle with the Constitution.

The Republican prospects in Pennsylvania are very bright. The Democrats are badly demoralized. Gov. HARTRANFT will be renominated by the Republicans and all parties concede his reelection.

CENTENNIAL ANNIVERSARIES.

The present month is rich in centennial anniversaries of the Revolutionary struggle that preceeded the Declaration of Independence. A hundred years ago the 10th of the present month Fort Ticonderoga, the British stronghold, was captured, and with it a hundered pieces artillery and a great quantity of small arms. On that bright May morning Deplace, the British commander, surrendered to ALLEN and his eighty followers, and acknowledged the authority of that sonorous summons which history cherishes, the "Great Jehovah and the Continental Congress." No single stroke in the early portion of the struggle was managed in a more masterly manner or contributed more to the patriots' cause. It inspired confidence, diffused hope, and afforded fresh resources at a time when they were sadly needed. On the same day the second Continental Congress, presided over by PEYTON RANDOLPH and JOHN HANCOCK, assembled in Philadelphia—the Congress which made WASHINGTON Commander in chief of the American army.

THE CAMPAIGN IN THE FIRST DISTRICT.

Pursuant to the call of the Chairman, a meeting of the Republican Executive Committee of the First District was held at Plymouth on the 6th inst. There was a good representation and the proceedings were harmonious. A plan of organization was effected, a policy agreed on and full cooperation assured. The camp fires will soon be lighted and the campaign vigorously prosecuted.

A word to the County Committees. Meet at once and decide upon the time for holding the nominating Conventions, and see to it that safe and reliable men are placed in nomination. There is too much at stake to run any risk in this matter. The opposition, all over the State, are going to nominate their ablest men. If we fail to do likewise, and they should happen to control the Convention, they would have the advantage. Let our friends in each County exercise prudence and judgement in the selection of delegates.

POST THE MASSES.

The great want of the people is correct information. The most effectual agencies in this field is the wider circulation of reliable newspapers. We are on the eve of a canvas of vital importance to the people of this State. It is especially important to the poorer classes of both races. The Constitution as it is protects the poor man. It is his shield, guarding his interests against the avarice and prejudice of the shylocks and the aristocracy. The latter want to alter the Constitution to suit themselves. They must not succeed. The masses must be awakened to the great danger threatening them. Post them by circulating newspapers conducted in their interest. In this District circulate the NORTH CAROLINIAN. It will promulgate truth, it will advocate justice it will defend the right.

WHAT THE SOUTH NEEDS.

On the 17th of June, 1867, after an extended visit through the South the Hon. WM. D. KELLY, of Pennsylvania, delivered an adress in which he said:

What is required to regenerate the South is subsoil plows, phosphates, agricultural implements generally, a large increase of horses, mules, and horned cattle, a steadily increasing supply of steam engines and machinery, and such manufacturing machinery as can be moved by water power. These, with a comparatively small amount of cash capital, and a few earnest men to teach others their use and value, would in a few years make the South bloom like a garden, and develop a population as loyal as that of any Northern State during the war. The interests of Northern capitalists require them to supply these potent agents at the earliest practicable day.

During the month just passed Judge KELLEY made another visit South, and he says that he has seen nothing in the course of his trip to essentially modify the views he expressed eight years ago.

That there has been much dissatisfaction in the ranks of the Republican party of this District the past two years is clearly manifest. We lost the District not so much by an increased Democratic as by a falling off in the Republican vote. Hundreds became disgusted and disheartened. When they asked themselves the question, "Where shall we go?" their love of liberty and progress was too strong to answer, "to the Democratic party." *So they stayed at home.* Now, under a wiser policy, better organization and efficient leadership, they will all again act with the Republican party.

It has been suggested that a good way of celebrating our centennial anniversary would be for each land-owner to plant an elm, oak, or maple on his ground, so that a century from now our descendants may sit in the shade of them and drink to the shades of their ancestors.—*Exchange.*

Poetically and practically the notion is an excellent one, since it not only gratifies sentiment, but would do much towards compensating for the loss of trees which we are continually cutting down and never replacing.

Ex-Senator CARL SHURZ is taking a trip to Europe. He is a man of great ability but as a political leader he proved a failure. He wrecked on the shoal of Liberalism. The New York *Times* thus describes his position: "It is not unlike that of the Irishman, who, climbing a rope, let go to spit on his hands. Where or how he expects to get hold again we do not know."

Hon. J. W. DOUGLAS, Commissioner of Internal Revenue, has been succeeded by Ex-Senator PRATT, of Indiana. The retiring officer was a man of fidelity and ability. His successor enjoys the reputation of high character.

The Convention programme, if carried out as the Democratic Bourbons desire, will cost the tax ridden and poverty stricken people of North Carolina at least one million dollars.

The Democratic lawyers want the Constitution changed. The present instrument don't give them the "practice" they hunger after. They hope to control the Convention and then prepare a Constitution that will enure to their benefit. Let the people be on the alert. Be not deceived by specious pleading or led off by fair promises.

Beware of every attempt to meddle with the Constitution. It is dangerous. That the instrument is perfect we do not claim, but there is no urgent necessity for alteration or amendment. The few changes that might be beneficial can be effected by the legislative method. This is the cheaper and the safer way.

The Democracy of New York are in a snarl. The jealousy and bad feeling existing among the prominent leaders have broken out in belligerency. Tammany is fighting Gov. TILDEN and the Manhattan Club won't speak to Tammany.

See to it that no man is selected as delegate to the Convention who is unwilling to vote for an immediate adjournment. This will save the State nearly a million of dollars.

JAMES SIMMONS, colored, was convicted at the late term of Bertie Court to the Penetentiary ten years for killing his wife. Sheriff BELL took him to Raleigh last week.

The Indiana Democracy suffered a heavy loss last Saturday, when Dan. Voorhees and Bayless W. Hanna joined the Church—*Ex.*

Let us hope that the party's loss will be their infinite gain.

On the 7th inst. the Steamer "Schiller," bound from New York for Liverpool, wrecked on the Southern coast of the Sicilly Islands. Over 200 lives were lost.

Ex. Judge E. M. PITTS died very suddenly in Norfolk while engaged in a case in the Court House one day last week.

HON. CHARLES R. MALLORY, a prominent citizen of Virginia, died at Hampton last week.

Let the watchword in this campaign be "vote to adjourn."

An Important Notice to the Sheriffs of the State.

Raleigh, April 27, 1875.

To the Sheriff's of the several counties in North Carolina:

I receive information from time to time that many persons are traveling in this State doing business as soliciting agents in the interest of houses in, and out of, the State without obtaining the license from this Department as required in Sec. 23, Schedule B. of "An act to raise revenue."

The attention of Sheriff's and Tax Collectors is called to the provisions of said section. It will be seen by reference to it that a material change has been made in the section as it existed in the former law. The only exemptions which it now authorizes are agricultural implements and fruit trees which are the growth or manufacture of the house selling them, and seeds of all kind intended for the improvement of agriculture. This section is entirely consistent with the decisions of the Supreme Courts of the United States and this State. It applies to residents as well as non residents. I call upon all county officers indicated in the section to see, as far practicable, that it is not evaded in their respective counties.

D. A. JENKINS,
State Treasurer.

The shadow of war darkens over Europe, and the uneasiness grows painful. It is not imagined that France will rush into a wild conflict with Germany, but Germany has been troubled by the rapid recovery of France, and fears that at no distant day she will have to fight Sedan over again, and at a disadvantage. It is urged that, as war is inevitable, the best time to strike the blow is now while France is comparatively weak. Once more in Paris, BISMARCK would dictate the terms of a treaty that would reduce France to a fourth rate power and make her practically impotent in Europe. But Germany cannot stir a finger till Russia consents, for it is only with France single handed that Germany cares to measuee swords. Russia has grievances, and it is more than possible that the conference of the Emperor WILLIAM and the Czar may not have an amicable termination. Russia may conclude that it is a good time for her to open the Baltic and make her way to the Mediterranean, and thus become a power in Europe, especially as she can now count on the alliance of France. At all events the present state of things cannot be of long continuance.

A convict in the Nashville Penitentiary, who has been regarded as a dumb idiot for the two years durnig which he has suffered incarceration there, succeeded in evading the vigilence of his keepers the other evening, stole a suit of clothes and some money and escaped. When he was recaptured a few hours afterwards he had recovered both his speech and his reason.

Young Ben Spinner's lament in the *Courier Journal*. "The reason why the 4th of July is so short is because they signed the Declaration of Independence all on one day. If they only had went slow and been there three or four days about it, then we would have had a longer pull at the fireworks, and plenty of time to make things lively most all the week."

The Louisiana sugar planters are prospering despite adverse circumstances In 1874 the yield was 140,000 hogsheads against 103,000 in 1873, and the crop was made economically and brought fair prices.

A candidate for office in Mississippi informs his fellow citizens that, "at the earnest solicitation of my wife and daughters, I have consented to become a candidate for County Treasurer."

There are 38 agricultural colleges in this country, employing altogether 389 professors and assistants, and instructing 3,917 students.

Col. John L. Bridgers is to deliver the agricultural address before the Agricultural Congress at Raleigh on the 12th of July.

Emigrants to the Pacific slope are returning by the thousand.

Mr. Beecher on Sunday received 105 new members into his Church.

The *Southerner* says there is an unusual amount of sickness at Tarboro.

Thanks "From the Depths of the Heart."

Wellington, Lourain Co., O., Aug. 25, 184.

Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.:

Dear Sir—Your medicines, Golden Medical Discovery, Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy, have of the greatest service to me. Six months ago no one thought that I could possibly live long. I had a complication of diseases,—scrofula, manifesting itself in eruptions and great blotches on my head that made such sores that I could not have my hair combed without causing me much suffering; also causing swollen glands, tonsils enlarged, enlarged or "thick neck," and large and numerous boils. I also suffered from a terrible Chronic Catarrh, and in fact I was so diseased that life was a burden to me. I had tried many doctors with no benefit. I finally procured one-half dozen bottles of your Golden Medical Discovery and one dozen Sage's Catarrh Remedy and commenced their use. At first I was badly discouraged, but after taking four bottles of the Discovery I began to improve, and when I had taken the remaining I was *well*. In additin to the use of Discovery I applied a solution of Iodine to the Goitre of thick neck, as you advise in pamphlet wrapping, and it entirely disappeard. Your Discovery is certainly the most wonderful blood medicine ever invented. I thank God and you, from the depths of my heart, for the great good it has done me.

Very gratefully,
MRS. L. CHAFFEE.

Most medicines which are advertised as blood purifiers and liver medicines contain either mercury, in some form, or potassium and iodine variously combined. All of these agents have strong tendency to break down the blood corpuscles, and debilitate and otherwise permanently injure the human system, and should therefore be discarded. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, on the other hand, being composed of the fluid extracts of native plants, barks and roots, will in no case produce injury, its effects being strengthening and curative only. Sarsaparilla, which used to enjoy quite a reputation as a blood purifier, is a remedy of thirty years ago, and may well give place as it is doing, to the more positive and valuable vegetable alteratives whi h later medical investigation and discovery has brought to light. In Scrofula or King's Evil, White Swellings, Ulcers, Erysipelas, Swelled Neck, Goitre, Scrofulous Inflamations, Indolent Inflammation, Mercurial affections, Old Sores, Eruptions of the Skin and Sore Eyes as in all other blood diseases Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery has shown its great remedial powers, curing the most obstinate and intractable cases Sold by all dealers in medicines.

Over-Dressing at School.

The over-dessed school girl is attracting attention all around. The Washington *Star* responds as follows:

There seems to be need for the censure by some of the papers of the growing tendency to extravagance of dress in school children by which a spirit of taste in clothes has been introduced into the school rooms. The thing has gone on until children whose parents can at best afford them but very plain dressing, which is always most proper, are made to feel an inferiority altogether out of place in our public school system, which is professedly based on equality.

Let Republicans and honest Democrats throughout the State remember that it is not safe to nominate any man for Convention who will not agree to and pledge his influence to procure an immediate adjournment of the Convention. By pursuing this plan, a crowd of blood sucking leeches will be thwarted in their attempt to bleed the people of several hundred thousand dollars.—*New North State.*

HAVE A GOOD GARDEN.—However low the price and however remote the market it will pay to cultivate a portion of land sufficiently large, in the very best manner possible, to supply the family with vegetables, for upon the succulence of vegetables depends their chief value, and this succulence cannot be attained in a high degree unless the land is fairly drained, well manured, and cultivated in the most thorough manner. —*Western Rural.*

A woman died in Philadelphia recently who weighed more than six hundred pounds. For thirteen years she has been bed-ridden, being unable to carry her weight around. Dying in a room in an upper floor, it was with great difficulty that the body was removed.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

DR. S. ACHESON, Physician and Surgeon, Manteo, Roanoke Island, Dare Co., N. C. 39 v. 6 1yr.

MRS. RACHEL WEISEL, Milliner, and Dealer in Fancy Goods and Notions, Road Street. 39 v. 6.

MRS. I. A. COHN, Dealer in Dry Goods, Shoes' Clothing, Hats, Caps &c., Road Street. 39 v. 9.

JOHN WILLIAMS. THOS. P. WILLIAMS, JR.

JOHN WILLIAMS & SON,

GENERAL

Commission Merchants

141 PEARL STREET,
NEW YORK.

REFERENCES:

Mrs. Elliott Bros, Baltimore.
Thos. P. Williams, Esq. Baltimore.
W. M Egan, Esq. Chicago.
Mess. R. Habersham's Son & Co. Savannah.
H. C. Winslew, Esq. Buffalo, N. Y.
Mess. J. W. Grandy & Sons, Norfolk.
R. K. Winslow, Esq. Cleveland.
47-3m.

TO THE TAX PAYERS OF PASQUOTANK.

THE Seventeenth Sec. of the "Machinery Act" ratified by the Legislature of North Carolida on the 22nd day of March, 1875 reads as follows:

The County Commissioners of each County, by notice in newspapers, or by Posters put up, shall meet and revise the tax lists and valuation reported to them, and complete the lists, by computing the tax payable by each person, and affixing the same opposite his name. They shall sit until the revision is complete; and shall hear all persons objecting to the valuation of their property, or to the amount of tax charged against them. They shall have power to summon and examine witnesses, and shall correct the abstract of the township board as may be right and just, and so that the valuation of similar property throughout the county shall be as near uniform as possible. They shall have power to raise the valuation upon such property as they shall deem unreasonably low. The County Commissioners, on the prescribed oath may take the list of any person applying to list his taxables at any meeting of the Commissioners held on or before the first Monday in July, upon his paying the Clerk twenty-five cents for recording the same. The Commissioners shall ascertain the value of their property by the examination of witnessses or otherwise, and insert it in the abstract; and without satisfactory excuse they shall add to the tax of the person so allowed to give in five per centum on the regular amount of his tax for that year.

In pursuance of the above the Commissioners of Pasquotank County hereby give notice that they will sit in their office at Elizabeth City on the 24th, 25th and 26th days of May for the purpose set forth.

THOS. P. WILCOX, Clerk.
P. JOHN, Chairman.

NEW ADVERTISEMENT.

CUSTOM HOUSE EDENTON, N. C.
Collector's Office, May 10th, 1875.

To all whom it may Concern:

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE That on the 20th day of April, 1875, George H. Purdie of Portsmouth, Va., entered for consumption at the above Custom House in the District of Albemarle, N. C., three bales (250 lbs) unmanufactured Tobacco (Cuba) Imported in Schooner S. S. Lewis of Norfolk, Va., and having failed to pay or secure the duties amounting to $87.50 as required by law, I shall (if not sooner paid) proceed to sell for cash at public sale on the 16th day of June 1875 in the town of Elizabeth City N. C. the said Tobacco or so much thereof as will be necessary to liquidate said duties together with all cost and expenses attending such sale. The purchaser will be required to pay the amount of duties in Gold Coin.

CHAS. G. MANNING,
47-4t. COLLECTOR.

IMPORTANT

To Consumptives

A Gentleman having been so fortunate as to cure his son of Consumption in its worst stages, after being given up to die by the most celebrated physicians, desires to make known the cure (which proves successful in every case) to those afflicted with Asthma, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds, Consumption, and all Affections of the Throat and Lungs, and will send the Recipe, free of charge to all who desire it, if they will forward their address to DANIEL ADEE, 32 Liberty St., New York. 47-6m.

Arrival of New Goods

Ahead of the Railroad for

THE "OLD MERCHANT"

IN ANNOUNCING to my customers and the public the tidings of having received my NEW STOCK OF

Spring and Summer Goods.

Inform them that the Goods are pretty and very cheap, and are with in the reach of every body, as I intend to sell them at the very lowest prices to defy any underselling, having bought them in first class houses and the right places.

My Stock consists in part of the following Goods, viz:

GRO' GRAIN
IRISH AND ENGLISH POPLINS,
COLORED SILK DRESS PATTERNS,
PONGEES AND FOULARDS,
GRENADINES, JAPANESE,
AUSTRIAN PLAIDS AND STRIPES,
LACE AND SATIN STRIPPED PIQUES,
ANINSOOK TUCKING Cut on the Bias,
FRENCH JACONETS AND ORGANDIES,
ALPACAS AND CASHMERES,
MOURNING BERAGE SHAWLS,
LACE POINTS AND SCARFS
Table Damask & Toweling,
White Goods in great varity.
Honey Comb Cloaking for Infants,
Linen Lawns & Suitings,
Parasols, Gloves & Handkerchiefs,

400 pieces Standard Prints,

4-4 wide Bleached Twills and 1-2 Bleached Goods,
JET JEWELRY.

Also a fine selection of Ladies, Misses and Childrens

SHOES;

MEN'S CLOTHING & CASIMERES,

Hats, Boots and Shoes,

all of which I will take pleasure in showing to any one favoring me with their patronage. All I ask is a fair trial and I will make it to the interest of the customer to give me a call.

S. Weisel.

FOR RENT.

The Store known as the Fearing Store situated on the corner of Road & Ehringhause Sts.—a good location for business. Apply to C. G. ALLEN or M. L. T. DAVIS, Norfolk Va. no. 46-1 m.

A LECTURE

TO YOUNG MEN.

Just Published, in a Sealed Envelope. Price six cents.

A Lecture on the Nature, Treatment, and Radical cure of Seminal Weakness, or Spermatorrhœa, induced by Self-Abuse, Involuntary Emissions, Impotency, Nervous Debility, and Impediments to Marriage generally; Consumption, Epilepsy, and Fits; Mental and Physical Incapacity, &c.—By ROBERT J. CULVERWELL, M. D., author of the "Green Book," &c.

The world-renowned author, in this admirable Lecture, clearly proves from his own experience that the awful consequences of Self-Abuse may be effectually removed without medicine, and without dangerous surgical operations, bougies, instruments, rings, or cordials; pointing out a mode of cure at once certain and effectual, by which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately and radically.

☞ This Lecture will prove a boon to thousands and thousands and thousands.

Sent under seal, in a plain envelope, to any address, on receipt of six cents, or two postage stamps.

Address the Publishers.

CHAS. J. C. KLINE & CO.,
127 Bowery, New York; Post Office Box, 4587.
(S. M. F.) 30-1yr.

PRIVATE BOARDING.

The Subscriber has opened a Private Boarding House on Water Street, near the Steam Boat landing. Boarders taken by the month, week or day. Also lodging and meals.

Price $1.50, per day.

A. L. PENDLETON.
E. City N. C. April 21, 1875-3m.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Great Inducements.

TO MAKE

Improvements

In our Building and a change in the business I am compelled to sell off a large portion of the STOCK.

I will therefore offer Great Inducements IN

CARPETS,

OIL CLOTHS,

DRUGGETS,

RUGS, &C.

Also a large Stock of the

House Furnishing Goods

Such as

BLANKETS,

QUILTS, BED AND

TABLE SPREADS,
TABLE LINENS &C.

LACE CURTAINS

AND

SHADE

We have an extra large Stock and will sell them extraordinarily cheap.

H. WERTHEIMER;
23 3m 173 Main St., Norfolk, Va.

1875 Spring Season 1875

E. B. BLAMIRE & CO.,

Invite the attention of all in want of Dry Goods, Notions &c. to their large and well selected Stock of Spring and Summer

DRESS GOODS

consisting of Black and Colored Silks, Japanese, Poplins, New Style Plaids, Linens and Organdies, Lawns, Corded Jaconets and Percales with side band also beautiful assortment New Styles in

WHITE GOODS.

Special attention is invited to our

DRESS-MAKING DEPARTMENT.

Ladies residing at a distance can have their dresses made with the same promptness and satisfaction as if they were here in person.

Also just received E. BUTTERICK & CO'S LATEST

NEW YORK AND PARIS FASHIONS

in paper patterns for which we are the agents Catalogue of patterns and samples of goods mailed on application.

C. O. D. packages to the amount of Twenty Dollars or more expressed with freights prepaid.

Consumers of DRY GOODS would do well to correspond with us and learn our prices as we are anxious to supply your wants.

Address,

E. B. BLAMIRE & Co.,
182 MAIN STREET,
NORFOLK, VA.
SUCCESSORS TO
BLAMIRE, WILKINS & WILSON.

The Best Investment

A RESERVE ENDOWMENT

is the

Metropolitan Life Insurance Co.
OF
NEW YORK.

Guaranteeing a Cash Payment if Living, and a Specific Sum in the event of death.

The STRONG POINTS of the RESERVE PLANS are:

1. Every policy, whether on ordinary life rates or other, a Cash Endowment to the insurer.
2. The maximum of insurance at the minimum of cost.
3. A definite surrender value specified on the face of the Policy.
4. The Term for which the insurance is to run elected by the insured.
5. Grace in payment of premiums of from one to six months.
9. All the merits of plan Life Insurance, Endowment and Investment combined in one contract.

These plans are secured to the Company by copyright.

The Metropolitan is a mutual Company. It has over $30,000,000 Insurance in force and $123 security for every $100 of liability. It issued in 1873, 12,242 policies, being a gain over 1.72, of 3,253 policies and $5,837,524 mount of Insurance, and of the total gain of usiness, as done by all the Companies of the ountry for the year, the Metropolitan coming with forty seven others, supplied one fifth. Its death losses were only two-thirds f the average of all the Companies.

It has never reinsured another Company.

"Tree is known by its fruit."

For further information apply to

JNO. W. GORDON,
Gen. Ins. Agt.
Wilmington, N. C.

Office, No. 6, New Hanover Bank Building or to Agts. throughout the State.
P. H. WELCH Agt.
9-tf. Hertford, N. Y.

CONGRESS HALL,

CAPE MAY, N. J.,

J. F. CAKE, Proprietor.

CONGRESS HALL is situated on the highest point of land in Cape May, with the Finest Lawn on the Atlantic Coast, containing Six Acres. It is furnished throughout with Walnut, Gas in every room.

The Piazzas are twenty five feet in width, with balconies from second story.

The Hotel has accomodations for ONE THOUSAND GUESTS.

OPEN JUNE 7th.

TERMS—$4.50 Per Day. 41-tf.

Don't Think of Purchasing
A
WALTHAM WATCH,

Before sending to us for our price list. Watches sent C O D with privilege of examining before purchasing.

Prices lower than any other house in the Country.

Salesroom of the American Watch.
ALEX. R. HARPER & BRO.,
728 Chestnut St., Philadelphia Pa.
33-3m.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

W. W. BROWN. W. C. HARRISON

BROWN & HARRISON.

Grocers & Liquor Merchants,

N. W. COR. MAIN & WATER STS.,

ELIZABETH CITY, N. C,

The largest and best selection of Groceries Meats, Flour, Salt, Tobacco, Cigars and Liquors in the City. The people of Town and surrounding country respectfully solicited to call and examine. Entire satisfaction guaranteed. 31-3m.

J. W. ETHERIDGE,

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT

IN ALL KINDS OF PRODUCE.

Also,

Fresh and Salt Fish, Oysters, Tyrs, Game, Poultry, Eggs, &c.

FOOT OF CHURCH STREET,
BOX, 535. NORFOLK, Va.

SUI GENERIS.

MASON & HAMLIN CABINET ORGANS.

UNEQUALED Highest UNAPPROACHED in capacity and excellence by any others. Awarded

THREE HIGHEST MEDALS AND DIPLOMA OF HONOR AT VIENNA, 1873; PARIS, 1867.

ONLY American Organs ever awarded any medal in Europe, or which present such extraordinary excellence as to command a wide sale there.

ALWAYS awarded highest premiums at Industrial Expositions, in America as well as Europe. Out of hundreds there have not been six in all where any other organs have been present.

BEST Declared by Eminent Musicians, in both hemispheres, to be unrivaled. See TESTIMONIAL CIRCULAR, with opinions of more than One Thousand (sent free).

INSIST on having a Mason & Hamlin. Do not take any other. Dealers get LARGER commissions for selling inferior organs, and for this reason often try very hard to sell something else.

NEW STYLES with most important improvements ever made. New Solo and Combination Stops. Superb Etagere and other Cases of new designs.

PIANO-HARP CABINET ORGAN An exquisite combination of these instruments.

EASY PAYMENTS. Organs sold for cash or installments, or rented with rent apply for the organ.

CATALOGUES and Circulars with full particulars sent free. Address MASON & HAMLIN ORGAN CO., 154 Tremont Street, BOSTON; 25 Union Square, NEW YORK; or 149 & 151 Adams St., CHICAGO.

INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION CO.

-$20-

WILL BUY A

FIRST MORTGAGE PREMIUM BOND

OF THE

N. Y. Industrial Exhibition Co.

These Bonds are issued for the purpose of raising funds for the erection of a building in the City of New York, to be used for a

Perpetual World's Fair,

a permanent home, where every manufacturer can exhibit and sell his goods, and every patentee can show his invention; a centre of industry which will prove a vast benefit to the whole country.

For this purpose, the Legislature of the State of New York has granted a charter to a number of our most wealthy and respectable merchants, and these gentlemen have purchased no less than eight blocks of the most valuable land in the City of New York. The building to be erected will be seven stories high (150 feet in height,) surmounted by a magnificent dome, and will cover a space of 22 acres. It will be constructed of Iron, Brick and Glass, and made fire-proof. The bonds, which are all for $20 each, are secured by a first mortgage on the land and building, and for the purpose of making them popular, the directors have decided to have quarterly drawings of $150,000 each; this money being the interest on the amount of the whole loan.

Every bond holder must receive at least $21, but he may receive

$100,000!

or $35,000, or $10,000, or $5,000, or $3000, &c., &c.

FOURTH SERIES DRAWING APRIL 5th, 1875.

These drawings take place every THREE MONTHS, and eventually Every Bond will participate in them.

Address, for Bonds and full information;

MORGENTHAU, BRUNO & CO.
Financial Agents, 23 Park Row, New York
Post Office Drawer, 29.
Remit by Draft on N. Y. City.
Registered Letter or P. O. Money Orders.

Postponement Impossible Under This Plan.

APPLICATIONS FOR AGENTS RECEIVED.
41-3m. ED.

PIONEER

TRANSPORTATION CO.

Semi-weekly. Through Line From Baltimore to Eliz. City, Edenton and Roanoke River.

ONE of the Steamers of this Line will leave Baltimore, foot of Patterson St., every Tuesday and Thursday at 4 P. M. Calling at Norfolk will leave that place every Wednesday and Saturday P. M. for Elizabeth City.

Freight taken at lowest rates, and comfortable passenger accomodations afforded.

BRODERICK & SMITH
Atv.

The Albemarle Saloon.

This elegant establishment, in the Albemarle House, is now under the control of

JOHN DETRICK,

of Norfolk, who proposes to keep a First Class

LAGER BEER,

SALOON,

Constantly receiving XXXX Gibson Whiskey, French Brandy, David Parkers Gates county Apple Brandy, Holland Gin, Rum, Blackberry brandy, Scuppernong, Catawba, Sherry and Port wines, also the celebrated Larger Beer of Thomas Beck & Son., of Baltimore Md., also fine Cigars, Chewing and smoking tobacco, and everything kept in a first class place, he guarantees satisfaction and invites a call from every one.

GEO. D. POOL'S COLUMN.

DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE

OF VALUABLE

NORTH CAROLINA LANDS

FOR SALE BY

GEORGE D. POOL,

Real Estate Agent,

ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

In presenting my list of lands and other properties for sale, I would say that no section of the United States offers such inducements to capitalists and emigrants, as this section of North Carolina. In longevity and healthfulness, in will compare favorably with any where; and in easy and cheap transportation of products to market, in pleasantness of climate, in the saleability of the people, in great fertility, and durability of soil, no section can equal it.

There are fourteen steamers—most of them of large size—now plying between this place and Norfolk, Va., and Baltimore, making the town easily accessible to emigrants, and the means of cheap water transportation for farm products, and other articles, unsurpassed. In addition to this a railroad, &c.

A railroad will soon be built to Norfolk, putting this place in direct communication by Rail, with the whole United States. This, together with our great fishing, farming, and manufacturing interests, and certain early completion of already projected works of improvement for putting in nearer, cheaper and easier communication with the Ocean, will render this one of the most important commercial, and manufacturing points on the Southern country.

A desirable farm of 200 acres—one third cleared, and the balance covered with the most valuable timber the country affords is offered for sale. It is six miles from town, one mile from navigable water, has out buildings, is in a good neighborhood, and on a public road. There is a school within one mile and a church within two miles of the place. The land produces tiely, corn, cotton, wheat, oats, &c., and is offered for the low price of $15 an acre on easy payments.

Another farm equally valuable as the above containing 186 acres is offered for sale for $1,600, one half cash, balance in a year with interest. This farm is within one mile of a navigable river, is only one mile from a church and school house, has good dwellings and all necessary out-buildings upon it, is mostly cleared, and is very productive. It is only six miles from this town, and is within two miles of the town of Nixonton.

A farm 493 acres 2 miles from town is offered for $18 an acre. This is rich land is mostly cleared, and has good buildings. On account of it's locality and productions it is very desirable.

A valuable farm of 219 acres is also offered for sale for $1,500, one half cash balance in a year. This farm is two miles from the town of Nixonton, and seven miles from Elizabeth City. It has good Buildings, is on a public road, and in a good neighborhood where school houses and churches are near. Two-thirds of this farm is cleared and in fair cultivation, and the balance abounds in good timber. There is a great bargain offered in this farm.

A valuable farm of 200 acres nearly all cleared is offered for $2,000 on easy payments. This farm is twelve miles from town, is near a navagable River is easy productive, in a good neighborhood, on a public road and very near a church and school house. The too is a desirable purchase. Also a farm of 400 acres 3 miles from town is offered The land is rich, the buildings are fine and it mostly in fine cultivation. Price $25 per acre.

A farm of 500 acres in Pasquotank, County 6 miles from town, and one mile from the River, with good new dwelling built in modern style, barn, stables, four tenant houses scattered over the farm, fine water, &c. This farm is situated on the most public road in the County, has 300 acres cleared and balance in splendid pine, oak, cypress, maple, sweet gum, and other valuable timber. It is peculiarly adapted to raising cotton, $50 per acre, net, having been realized on a part of it this year in cotton. It also grows corn, wheat, oats, and other crops well. Price $12,000 in easy payments.

Three farms—one of 100 acres, one of 80 acres and one of 190 acres, within two miles of town, mostly cleared land. Price $20 per acre for each tract—payments on easy terms. Also many other valuable farms and town lots too numerous to mention.

GEO. D. POOL,
Agent.
Elizabeth City, N. C.

Elizabeth City

Planing Mill,

D. S. KRAMER,

PROPRIETOR.

Is prepared to furnish

FLOORING

SIDING,

DOORS,

SASH

WINDOW FRAMES,

BLINDS

BRACKETS,

MOULDINGS,

AND FANCY AND ORNAMENTAL WOOD WORK OF ALL KINDS.

ORDERS SOLICITED AND PROMPTLY FILLED.

☞ Ordinary size of Sash, both glazed and unglazed, always on hand. Also a lot of Plastering Hair on hand for sale. Address

D. S. KRAMER,
Elizabeth City, N. C.

H. C. GODFREY,

Near the CANAL BRIDGE on ROAD STREET.

ELIZABETH CITY, N. C,

DEALER IN

Spokes, Hubs, Rimbs and Shafts, Pitch Forks, Spades, Shovels and Hoes, Saddle, Collars, Bridles, Harness and Hames, Bolts, Locks, Butts, Hinges and Screws, Enamel Cloth and Leather, Round and flat Iron, Cart Boxes and Cast Plows, Dixie Plows, Cotton Planters, Nails and Spikes; Also in Oak and Hemlock Sole Leather, Calf Skins, Kips, Upper, Harness, Bridles and Fair Leather. Cash for Green and Dry Hides.

☞ The cheapest place in the City.

Nov. 25 tf

WILLARD'S

HOTEL,

J. F. CAKE, Proprietor,

Washington, D. C. 41-tf.

ORTH CAROLINIAN

WEDNESDAY, MAY 12, 1875.

TO NORTHERN VISITORS.

Elizabeth City is 50 miles South East of ...Va. Parties coming here from the North take passage on the Bay line ... which leave Baltimore at 4 P. M. ev... ing, and arrive at Portsmouth the ne... morning in time to connect with the Elizabeth ... steamers.

Local and Personal.

Gold at New Yook 115; cotton At Norfolk cotton 15½c.

We are only competent to judge ...'s conduct when we thoroughly ...tend the motives that prompted ...ctions.

The village of Woodville is look... Substantial improvements have ...ade during the past year. The ... spirit and energy manifested is ... of commendation.

A Lecture on Odd Fellowship ... delivered at the Baptist Church ... place at 7½ o'clock this P. M., by ... Grand Chief Patriarch C. M. Bus... Raleigh.

Friends meetings were held at ...ville on Sabbath morning and ... Creek on Sabbath afternoon. ... minister from Indiana delivered ...sive sermons.

The Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows ... in session here. The Steamer ... arrived with a large delegation ...day. A number of distinguished ...men from different parts of the ...re in attendance.

Visitors or travelers going to ... will find excellent accommoda... good meals and comfortable beds ...e old Bond Hotel. They will find ...ming friend Master BERKLEY ... attentive and obliging.

People who brood over their sor... are usually successful in hatching ...rous covey; and those who sit ... their rage to keep it warm," ...e of a comfortable temperature of ...tion.

At Hertford the other day we ...ed to call in at the Grocery ...our friend N. NEWBY. He is ...cked, is selling flour, meat and ... very low and we are glad to ... doing a fine business.

During a recent trip from Eden... Plymouth and return we passed ...heries on the Sound and the ...ke river. Though not as success... last year they have all been doing ...than was expected early in the ...

Ample arrangements are being ... make the season at Nag's Head ...mmer more attractive than ever ... The Steamer "Mystic," a boat ...el and splendid accommodations, ...placed on the line. For particu...quire of Capt. HARNEY, Agent at ...ce.

By notice elsewhere published it ...seen that the Commissioners of ...tank county will sit at their ... Elizabeth City on the 24th, 25th ...th days of May, to revise the ...s and perform the duties imposed ...tion 17 of the late Machinery ... The delay in receiving the proper ...t blanks made it impossible to ...earlier.

We have several communications ...culating us upon our recent victory. ...iends must excuse us from pub... them. We have had our say ... not feel disposed to use the party ... further noticing the defeated. ...y have made their bed so let them ...t the dead bury the dead. We have ... and higher duties to perform, ...sues of the living present and the ...g future are on hand now: ..., cooperation, and united organiza...re the watchwords of the hour.

Organization is important. Without ...cess is impossible. To maintain ...ization tickets fairly nominated ...be supported. Men who profess to ...te with a party and ignore this ...tion are disorganizers and forfeit ...claims, all recognition. And in ...instance where men, who have ...n fat on the patronage of the party, ...avor to break down its organization ...feating its nominees the party is ...t to itself, to the working members ...all its true adherents if it dosen't ... that each offender shall "step ...and out."

The Draw in the Long Bridge ...Charles Creek at this place is being ...ed forward with vigor. The work ...e by GEORGE JENNINGS, a careful ...hanic and good carpenter. He gua...es that when completed it will be a ...job, will work well and will give ...faction. As the Commissioners were ...ed to put in the Draw, and as the ...ge had become unsafe, demanding ...ral repair, they decided to ...ace the plank surface and wood work ...e smallest possible space and thus ...ate future outlay in repairs. Though ...ng more at this time the ultimate ...ng will more than repay the extra ...ense.

The NORTH CAROLINIAN, in ad...n to being a local paper—keeping ...readers posted in the affairs of the ...county and district—is careful to ...them a full synopsis of the current ...of all sections of the country and to ...ply them with a selected summary of ...literature of the day. No man can ...it and read it and remain ignorant ...what is transpiring at home and ...ad. Not only to politics but to the ...rovements and the deversified indus... specially interesting this country it ...tes particular attention. The wider ...circulation and the more it is read by ...people the greater will be its power ...do good.

We had a social visit this morning from brother POOL of the New Berne *Journal of Commerce*. We are always glad to see our brethren of the press. Generally speaking, we find them to be whole souled, liberal and high toned gentlemen.

In reply to a Pennsylvania correspondent we would state that the work on the rail road began *at* Elizabeth City and is progressing *towards* Norfolk. The subscription voted by Pasquotank is not forfeited. When the proper time comes ever thing will be made right. The grading is still going on, rather slowly it is true, buf, we believe, surely.

After a long tarrying that filled the hearts of the truckers and farmers with despondency, the genial, *growing* spring time has come. And how rapidly is everything in garden and field coming forth. The inspiration is wonderful. The country is filled with expectation. Though the fruit has been seriously injured—the most of it destroyed—and the early vegetables "thrown back" several weeks, the hopes for good crops of wheat, corn, and cotton are becoming buoyant. What a wealth of promise and prophecy there is in the genial sunshine of spring!

Through correspondence and personal interviews with leading Republicans in nearly every county in the District we find a better spirit and more hopeful feeling than has existed for several years. Our movement towards thorough organization meets with universal favor and a disposition is manifested to cordially cooperate. We mean to work, not for sinister ends or to advance the interest of any one man, but to promote the common good. The NORTH CAROLINIAN shall be no man's organ—shall not be the mouth piece of any *ring* or *clique*, but will represent and defend the principles of the Republican party of the District and State.

Local Briefs:

It having been ascertained that there are a number of lots in the City not on the assessment books it has been ordered that a thorough revisal be made. The work is now being done by M. B. CULPEPPER and J. M. JACKSON.—Farmers are busy planting cotton.—The buildings &c., at the Poor House have neatly white washed.—The quiet of the town was disturbed on Monday morning by a matrimonial "unpleasantness." Shame.—Dr. FULLER left on Monday for a visit North.—We hear of several aspirants for Convention. As they are all our friends we propose to keep "hands off."—The music discoursed by our excellent Band on Friday evenings, on the Academy Green, enlivens the whole city. Let an effort be made to beautify the grounds and make the "Green" a pleasant place for resort and promenade.—T. C. ALLEN keeps iced Lemonade.—Spring Race Lodge (col.) G. U. O. of O. F. will give an anniversary supper in Bunnell's Hall on Friday evening.—Among the delegates attending the Grand Lodge is our friend M. V. B. GILBERT, of the Raleigh *Era*. We have had the pleasure of making the acquaintance of several of the dignitaries of the Order. We hope the strangers now in our city will enjoy their visit among us. Our office latch string hangs out to them all.

Local Port-Folio.

How to "repel boarders"—give them hash. A rose bud is like a promisary note—because it is matured by falling due. A *dough*-mestic difficulty—heavy bread. A great deal of money is sure to "go where the wood bine twineth" this Spring—because the wood bine twineth on the new spring bonnets. What is wanted to make man and wife pull well together—accord. Lady killers—tight stays.

Business Locals.

Hats, of latest styles, at reasonable prices at Fowler's "one price" Store.

White goods, Lawns, Linens &c. cheap at Fowler's "Cash Store."

Another marble top walnut suit and a splendid lot of wall paper just arrived at P. W. MELICK'S.

A New Orleans woman's insanity induces her to shout "Stop thief?" whenever she sees anybody running in the street, and several staid old men, upon starting briskly for a horse car, have been chased and captured in consequence of her outeries.

Friendship is a good deal like chiua. It is very beautiful and durable as long as it is quite whole; but break it, and all the cement in the world will never quite repair the damage.

He that does good to another man, does also good to himself; not only in the consequence, but in the very act of doing it; for the conscience of well doing is a very ample reward.

The locomotive "Andrew Johnson," on the Chattanooga Railroad, has painted on it a huge pair of shears, with an accompanying inscription, "From tailor to President."

A man's belief gains infinitely the moment he can convince another mind thereof.

A Columbus (Tenn.) druggist spelled "rhap sody" "wrap soda," and took his seat with an air of personal injury.

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

AT THE ALBEMARLE HOUSE

J C Young, J W Beaty, — Lichford, J C Elington, Eph Lee, J H Spruill, B J McCleas, A A Perry, Nathan Winslow, John F N, W M Burfort, M M Burfort, Noah Burfort, C B Fouler, J W Davenport, G G Newman, A Barden, E W Ayers, J P Skiles, W C Ayers, E H Bailey, J W Bailey, J W Sawyer, J W Bennett, Geo W Green, N. C.; T S Milliger, J A James, Va.; T V McDonald, Conn.; J F Craddock, E F Lamb, N. C., H O Sterrett Va., E F Turner, D. C.; J Adelsdorf, Va.; D McD Lindsey, Arthur Spruill, B Hoskins, J A Spencer, J E Spencer, J W Albright & wife, Miss Aimfield, G M Staffer, J M McGowan, M. V. B. Gilbert, J K Davis, J P Harper, W J Taylor, H Porter, W R Edwards, Thomas Wills, Peter Thuston, N. C.

DR. BUTT'S CORNER.

SODA WATER ON ICE.

THE Soda Fountain of Dr. J. N. BUTT's is in "full blast" again, and it is the place to get the best, most delightful and surely the most healthful drink ever offered to man.

The water is made with great care, the best Bicarbonate of Soda being used to make the gas. Sparkling Soda Water "on ice" is surely a luxury, so bring your wives, your sisters and your "sweet-hearts," and you will be pleased.—No. 75 Road St. E. City N. C. May 10th 1875.

SEWERS. READERS, AND WORKERS AT NIGHT.

IMPORTANT TO KNOW

KEROSENE. KEROSENE.

BE sure to call at Dr. JAS N BUTT'S to get your Kerosene 150 degrees fire test. It will give very much better light, will burn

A FRESH lot of Rock Bridge Alum Mass at Dr. JAS. N. BUTT,S City Drug Store. March 16th, 1875.

FRESH arrival of Drugs, Paints, Oils, Window Glass, Congress Water, Turpentine, 150 degrees fire test Kerosene Oil (the very best), also Drummond Light Burners, &c., &c., at Dr. JAS. N. BUTT'S City Drug Store. March 16th, 1875.

AT DR. BUTT'S you will find large stocks of the following Stationery, viz: Legal, Billet, and plain Note Paper, Congress Letter Cap. Legal Cap, also a great variety of Envelopes, Pens. etc. etc., at JAS. N. BUTT'S.

FINE Medium and Common Pocket Cutlery at DR. JAS. N. BUTT'S.

LAMPS in great variety, Side Brackets, Reflector Chandeliers. Lanterns, and large lot Chimneys at JAS. N. BUTT'S

AS usual in Drug Stores we offer you the finest article of Green Tea. If you want a good drink be sure to call and get some at DR. JAS. N. BUTT'S.

A LARGE LOT of Cigars at DR. JAS. N. BUTT'S City Drug Store; good, medium and common.

A LARGE line of Trusses, Supporters and Shoulder braces at DR. JAS. N. BUTT'S

STEAM ENGINES AND BOILERS

2 to 12 Horse Powe..

THE BEST AND THE CHEAPEST.

Address, for full particula , L. GUMP & O 1 79 William St. N. Y.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

The Great Reputation

Which VEGETINE has attained in all parts of the country as a

Great and Good Medicine,

and the large number of testimonials which are constantly being received from persons who have been cured by its use, is conclusive proof of its great value. It is recommended by physicians and apothecaries, As a Blood-Purifier and Health-Restorer it has no equal.

Vegetine is not prepared for a fancy drink, made from poor liquors, which debilitater the system and tends to destroy health instead of restoring it.

Are not the many testimonials given for the different complaints satisfactory to any reasonable person suffering from disease that they can be cured? Read the different testimonials given, and no one can doubt. In many of these cases the persons say that there pain and suffering cannot be expressed, as in cases of Scrofula, where, apparently, the whole body was one mass of corruption. If Vegetine will relieve pain, cleanse, purify and cure such diseases, restoring the patient to perfect health, after trying different physicians, many remedies, suffering for years, it is a conclusive proof, if you are a sufferer, you can be cured. Why is this medicine performing such great cures? It works in the blood, in the circulating fluid. It can be truly called the *Great Blood Purifier*. The great source of disease originates in the blood; and no medicine that does not act directly upon it, to purify and renovate, has any just claim upon public attention. When the blood becomes lifeless and stagnant, either from change of weather or of climate, want of exercise, irregular diet, or from any other cause, the Vegetine will renew the blood, carry off the putrid humors, cleanse the stomach, regulate the bowels, and impart a tone of vigor to the whole body. The conviction is—in the public mind as well as in the medical profession—that the remedies supplied by the Vegetable Kingdom are more safe, more successful in the cure of disease, than mineral medicines. Vegetine is composed of roots, barks and herbs. It is pleasant to take, and is perfectly safe to give an infant. Do you need it? Do not hesitate to try it. You will never regret it.

CANNOT BE EXCELLED.

Charlestown, March 19, 1869.

H. R. STEVENS,

Dear Sir—This is to certify that I have used your "Blood Preparation" in my family for several years, and think that, for Scrofula or Cankerous Humors, or Rheumatic Affections, it cannot be excelled, and, as a blood-purifier and spring medicine, it is the best thing I have ever used; and I have used almost everything. I can cheerfully accommend it to anyone in need of such a medicine.

Yours, respectfully,
MRS. A. A. DISSMORE,
19 Russell Street.

WHAT IS NEEDED.

Boston, Feb. 13, 1871.

HENRY R. STEVENS, Esq.:

Dear Sir—About one year since I found myself in a feeble condition from general debility. Vegetine was strongly recommended to me by a friend, who had been much benefited by its use. I procured the article, and, after using several bottles, was restored to health, and discontinued its use. I feel quite confident that there is no medicine superior to it for those complaints for which it is especially prepared; and would cheerfully recommend it to those who feel that they need something to restore them to perfect health.

Respectfully yours, C. L. PETTENGILL,
Firm of S. M. Pettengill & Co.,
No. 10 State st., Boston

GIVES HEALTH, STENGTH AND APPETITE.

My daughter has received great benefit from the use of the Vegetine. Her declining health was a source of great anxiety to all of her friends. A few bottles of the Vegetine restored her health, strength and appetite.

N. H. TILDEN,
Insurance and Real Estate Agent.
No. 40 Sears Building, Boston, Mass.

GAINED FIFTEEN POUNDS OF FLESH.

South Berwick, Me., Jan. 17, 1872.

H. R. STEVENS, Esq.:

Dear Sir—I have had Dyspepsia in its worst form for the last ten years and I have taken hundreds of dollars worth of medicine without obtaing any relif, in September last I commenced taking the Vegetine, since which time my health has steadily improved. My food digests well; and I have gained fifteen pounds of flesh. There are several others in this place taking Vegatine; and all have obtained relief. Yours Truly,
THOMAS E. MOORE,
Overseer of Card Room, Portsmouth Co's Mills.

VEGETINE is sold by all Druggists.

THE
NORTH CAROLINIAN

NEWSPAPER,

AND

JOB OFFICE.

Office near corner of

Main and Road Sts.

ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

Handbills, Circulars, Billhead Blanks, Checks, Paper Books, Programmes, and every other kind of printing executed in the very latest style and at *REASONABLE RATES.*

Printing in Colors, Bronzes, and Fancy

Styles done in the neatest manner and at short notice.

Business men in general, will find it to their interest to patronize the

C AROLINIAN OFFICE.

POUDRETTE.

I HAVE the Agency for the SALE of this valuable FERTILIZER, for Twenty Counties in Eastern North Carolina. This article is made from night soil, is odorless and contains a larger percentage of ammonia, the phosphates, and other valuable fertilizing ingredients than any other

FERTILIZERS

now offered to the public, and costs LESS than one-half the price charged for others. Applied in the same quantities per acre as the best guano and similar articles to potatoes, cotton, corn, peanuts and garden vegetables, its effects are equal to the best of these and more durable than any. It is put up in 200 lbs bags and will be delivered to farmers and others exclusive of freight at $25.00 per ton of 2000 lbs. All orders must be addressed to me at this place. Remittances can be made to me in P. O. Orders, drafts or bank checks. Circulars sent on application.

GEO. D. POOL, Agent.
Elizabeth City, Pasquotank Co., N. C.
34-2m.

J. H. ZIEGLER

CABINET-MAKER AND UNDERTAKER

Most respectfully informs his customers, friends and the public generally that he has increased his facilities for carrying on the business of Cabinet Making and Undertaking. He is now prepared to furnish

METALIC AND WOOD

COFFINS

of the latest improved kind and best quality *will in two hours notice*, and as cheap as they can be purchased in this or any other market. His HEARSE will be ready at all times to serve his customers at any distance.

Undertakers in adjoining Counties can be furnished with Metalic Coffins as cheap as they can be bought at Norfolk or Baltimore.

His shop and Ware Rooms are on Ehringhaus Street, 3 doors West of Road.

Elizabeth City, N. C. 52 vol. 4-1yr.

R. K. SPEED.— —JOHN BLACK

SPEED & BLACK,

General Life, Fire and Marine In's Ag'ts

S. W. corner of Main and Road St.,

Elizabeth City, N. C.

Capital Represented $40,000,000.

Issues every *desirable* kind of Life Policy, *Mutual and Stock.*

Insurable property placed in *First-class* Companies *at lowest rates.*

Will adjust *Life and Fire* losses in any pr of Eastern North Carolina.

April 14th, 1872.-1yr.

FRANK M. COOK,

WATCH MAKER & JEWELER,

No. 70 Road Street,

ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

HAVING located in Eliz City N. C. is prepared to operate in the Watch Maker and Jeweler business in all its departments. He respectfully solicit a share of patronage.

☞ Clocks, Spectacles and Jewelry always on hand.

GEORGE PAGE & CO.,

Manufacturers of

PATENT PORTABLE CIRCULAR

SAW MILLS,

AND STATIONARY & PORTABLE

STEAM ENGINES,

No. 5 N. Schroeder st.

BALTIMORE, MD

Grist Mills, Leffel's Turbine Water Wheels, Wood Working Machinery of all kinds, and Machinists' Stiadries.

SEND FOR CATALOGUES.

WONDER-

ful are the revelations of the GEM—the best and cheapest Microscope for common use in the world. Scientific, valuable, instructive, entertaining, practical, amusing, astonishing. A treasure in every home. Thousands in use. Magnifies 10,000 times. Makes a log of a hair, etc. Only $1.50. Send money in letter and get it by mail, prepaid. Agts wanted. Address Everly Co. 324 Wabash-av. Chicago

3v6—1yr.

BLATCHLEY'S

Improved CUCUMBER WOOD PUMP is the acknowledged STANDARD of the market, by popular verdict, the best pump for the least money. Attention is invited to Blatchley's Improved Bracket, the Drop Check Valve, which can be withdrawn without disturbing the joints, and the copper chamber which never cracks, scales or rusts and will last a life time. For sale by Dealers and the trade generally. In order to be sure that you get Blatchley's Pump, be careful and see that it has my trade-mark as above. If you do not know where to buy, descriptive circulars, together with the name and address of the agent nearest you will be promptly furnished by addressing with stamp.

CHAS. G. BLATCHLEY, Manufacturer,
506 Commerce St., Philadelphia, Pa
March 3 -6m.

KINGSFORD'S

OSWEGO

PURE AND

Silver Gloss Starch,

For the Laundry.

MANUFACTURED BY

T. KINGSFORD & SON,

The best Starch in the World.

Gives a beautiful finish to the Linen, and the difference in cost between it and common starch is scarcely half a cent for an ordinary washing. Ask your Grocer for it

KINGSFORD'S

Oswego Corn Starch,

For Puddings, Blanc, Mange, Ice Cream, &c.

Is the Original—Established in 1848. And preserves its reputation as Purer, Stronger and more delicate than any other article of the kind offered, either of the same name or with other titles,

Stevenson Macadam, Ph. D., &c., the highest chemical authority of Europe, carefully analyzed this Corn Starch, and says it is a most excellent article of diet and in chemical and feeding properties is fully equal to the best arrow root.

Directions for making Puddings, Custards, &c., accompany each one pound package.

For Sale by all First-class Grocers,
45-3m. (H. C. & CO.)

American Wash Blue.

FOR LAUNDRY AND HOUSE-HOLD USE,

MANUFACTURED AT THE AMERICAN ULTRAMARINE WORKS, NEWARK, N. J.

OUR WASH BLUE is the best in the world. It does not streak, contains nothing injurious to health or fabric, and is used by all the laundries on account of its pleasing effect and cheapness. Superior for whitewashing. Put up in packages convenient for family use. Price 10 cents each.

For sale by grocers everywhere. Always ask for the American Wash Blue. if you want the cheapest and best.

AMERICAN ULTRAMARINE WORKS,
Office 72 William Street,
*5 -3m. (H C & Co.) New York.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BRODRICKS & SMITH,

WATER STREET,

Kerps constantly on hand the largest and most complete Stock of Goods in the City.

NEW GOODS

are constantly arriving and being sold at LOWEST CASH PRICES.

For Bargains

in FIRST CLASS GOODS of all discriptions

GO TO

Brodericks & Smith.

ATLANTIC HOTEL

NORFOLK, VA.

R. S. DODSON, PROPRIETOR.

BOARD, First and Second floors per Day $3.00
Third and Fourth " " 2.50

Special Terms for Permanent Boarders

Jne 18th, 1873.

THE JAS. LEFFEL
Double Turbine Water Wheel,

Manufactured by
POOLE & HUNT,
Baltimore, Md.
7,000 NOW IN USE!

Simple, Strong, Durable, always reliable and satisfactory.

Manufacturers, also, of Portable & Stationary Engines, Steam Boilers, Saw & Grist Mills, Mining Machinery, Gearing for Cotton Mills, Flour, Paint, White Lead and Oil Mill Machinery, Hydraulic and other Presses, &c. Shafting, Pulleys and Hangers a specialty. Machine made Gearing; accurate and of very best finish. Send for Circulars.

VALUABLE RESIDENCE, STORE HOUSE AND DOCTORS STAND

AT PRIVATE SALE.

Wishing to move to Norfolk Va., I offer for sale the residence on which I live containing forty acres of land more or less, having a two story house nearly new containing eight large rooms a large, and well arranged store house one and half story high nearly new, two ware houses, smoke house, dairy, Doctors office, &c. This is decidedly one of the best country stands for mercantile business east of the Chowan River, any business man with capital could sell at least twenty thousand dollars a year; it is also an excellent stand for a practicing physician; it is a very desirable neighborhood being convenient to Churches and School houses. Any one wishing to purchase would do well to examine the premises. Price moderate and terms would be accomodating. For which parties can apply to the undersigned or Jn. L. Hinton.

JAS. M. WHITE.
Rose Dale, Pasquotank Co., N. C.
Nov. 28 1874.—3 m.

C. WEST & SONS,

ALADDIN SECURITY OIL

WARRANTED 150 DEGREES FIRE TEST.

THE BEST HOUSEHOLD OIL IN THE WORLD.

Indorsed by the Fire Insurance Companies.

Read the following Certificate selected from many others.

Howard FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BALTIMORE. Baltimore, December, 23, 1874.—Messrs. C. West & Sons—Gentlemen: Having used the various Oils sold in this city for illuminating purposes, I take pleasure in recommending your "Aladdin Security" as the safest and best ever used in our household.

Yours, truly,
(Signed.) ANDREW REESE, President.

it will not explode.

ASK YOUR STOREKEEPERS FOR IT.

WHOLESALE DEPOT.

C. WEST & SON

113 and 115 W. Lombard St, Baltimore Md.
-6m.

ADVERTISEMENTS

J. SALOMONSKY & CO.

ARE JUST OPENING A LARGE AND COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF HOSIERY AND WHITE GOODS, CLOTHS AND CASSIMERES, HATS AND CAPS, BOOTS AND SHOES, TRUNKS, &c. ON ROAD STREET, IN THE BARNEY TISDALE STORE.

Dress Goods, Dry Goods, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes,

Fresh from the New York Markets, at prices lower than have been reached before in this Market.

☞ All the New and Fashionable Goods constantly kept on Hand. ☜

☞ *This Stock will be kept replenished from the best Markets in the Country. Clothing made to order and fit guaranteed.* ☜ *Call and see our goods.* ☜

ELIZABETH CITY NORTH CAROLINA.

FOWLER'S Cash and One Price STORE.

The stock consist of Dry Goods, Notions, Boots & Shoes, Hats & Caps, Clothing, Groceries, &c. In the GROCERY Department will be found a full supply of all kinds of Family Groceries, such as are usually kept in a first class Grocery Store. Among the Dress Goods are Black and Plain and Fancy Silks, Fancy Poplins, Lawns, Sateens, &c. In Notions will be found Pins, Needles, Hooks & Eyes, Tapes, Buttons, Hamburg Edgings and Insertions, Handkerchiefs, Hosiery for all, in variety, Jet Pearl Plated & Gents' Thimbles, Gents' Gold Jewelry, Thimbles, Silver & Steel Thimbles, Gents' Gold Pencils, Marsailles Counterpins, Damask Towels, &c. Prices stated for Ladies, Misses and Gents Linen Collars and Cuffs

FARM, GARDEN AND HOUSEHOLD.

Household Helps and Hints.

SQUASH PIES.—Three cups of milk, two cup of squash, one cup of sugar, two crackers, rolled, two eggs, lemon to taste. This makes two pies.

FLAVOR FOR FROSTING.—In frosting for cakes or puddings, a little lemon juice, tartaric acid or cream of tartar is a very pleasant addition to the taste, besides making the frosting much lighter.

LAMB CUTLETS.—Trim the slices free from fat, beat up the yolk of an egg with rasped bread or crackers, season with pepper and salt, dip in the cutlets and fry in butter gently, until thoroughly done.

SMALL SPONGE CAKE.—Beat well together two eggs, stir in a teacupful of powdered white sugar, and beat for five minutes; add slowly a teacupful of flour, grate half a lemon into it, and bake in scalloped tins.

POTATO PUFF.—Two cups of cold mashed potatoes; stir in two tablespoonfuls of melted butter, beaten to a cream; add two well-beaten eggs, one cup of cream or milk; pour into a deep dish; bake in a quick oven.

WATERPROOF BOOTS.—If you are troubled with boots or shoes wetting through in the snow, mix tar and oil thoroughly, by heating moderately, and, when nearly cold, apply with a brush, and you will have no further trouble.

RICE PANCAKES.—Boil half a pound of rice to a jelly. When cold, mix with it a pint of cream, two eggs, a little salt and nutmeg. Stir in four ounces of butter, just warmed, and add as much flour as will make batter thick enough. Fry in as little lard as possible.

COLD RICE PUDDING.—Swell rice in milk till soft; well butter a shape, and stick round it raisins or French plums stewed and split open. Pour in the rice, boil twenty minutes with buttered paper under the cloth; turn out. When cold cover with custard.

FOR LUNCHEON.—A nice little dish may be made of hard-boiled eggs in the following manner: Cut the eggs in half, beat up the yolks in a mortar with a little anchovy paste and butter, pepper and salt; then refill the white of the eggs, and serve with a garnish of watercress.

BUCKWHEAT CAKES.—One quart of buckwheat, one tablespoonful of yeast, salt and cold water. Put the salt in the yeast. Pour the yeast on the buckwheat, and add enough cold water to make a thin batter. Let it rise over night, and bake on a griddle in the morning.

GELATINE PUDDING.—Half a box of gelatine dissolved in a half pint of cold water. Beat the yolks of four eggs and three tablespoonfuls of sugar, and turn into the gelatine and water. Have ready a quart of boiling milk. Pour the mixture into the milk and stir it until it boils.

VENISON STEAKS.—Cut them from the neck; season them with pepper and salt. When the gridiron has been well heated over a bed of bright coals, grease the bars, and lay the steaks upon it. Broil them well, turning them once, and taking care to save as much of the gravy as possible.

RICE PUDDING WITHOUT EGGS.—Put into a well buttered dish half pound best Carolina rice, simply washed; pour on it three pints of cold milk; sweeten and flavor to taste; put a little butter and nutmeg on the top to brown; bake two and a half hours in a slow oven, on which much success of the pudding depends.

CASTLE PUDDING.—Two eggs, one-quarter pound of sugar, one-quarter pound of butter, one-quarter pound of flour; beat butter to cream, and sugar finely pounded, then add eggs and flour. Bake three-quarters of an hour in a moderate oven in small cups; when done, turn out on a flat dish and cover with thick, white sauce, flavored with wine or essence.

SOAP AND SILVER.—Never put a particle of soap about your silver if you would have if retain its original lustre. When it wants polishing, take a piece of soft leather and whiting and rub hard. The proprietor of one of the oldest silver establishments in the country says: Housekeepers ruin their silver by washing it in soap suds, as it makes it look like pewter.

DEGREE OF HEAT.—One great difficulty experienced by all young housekeepers is to decide on the degree of heat necessary to cook ordinary dishes in an oven. It would be well to use a thermometer constantly in the kitchen, letting one hundred and sixty degrees be the standard of heat for roasting meats, puddings and rich cakes; puff paste and sponge cake, of course, would need a greater degree of heat.

Fertilizers on the Farm.

The last report of the United States agricultural bureau says: The manure of farm animals is seen to be the main reliance for sustaining fertility. Commercial fertilizers—organic and mineral—are somewhat in use in New England, especially in Maine and Massachusetts, including quantities of fish refuse and sea weed. They are also used sparingly in the Middle States; but the cheaper minerals, lime and plaster, and still cheaper green manuring, monopolize a large proportion of the percentages credited to "other fertilizers." The South Atlantic States from Maryland to Georgia, inclusive, use not only the largest proportion of manipulated fertilizers, but the largest quantity in comparison with other sections. The cost of such material amounts to millions in each of these States. Little fertilizing matter is applied to the soil from Alabama westward, with the single exception of such quantities of cotton seed as are not required for seeding and for a few oil mills. In the eastern portion of the Ohio valley experiments are tried with commercial fertilizers by a few progressive farmers, and the use of clover as a fertilizer is considerably practiced there by immigrants from Maryland and Pennsylvania. And here we may stop. The remainder of the country has heretofore practiced the draining of farm yard manures into creeks and rivers, or the removal of barns from their inconvenient accumulations; or, if they all have not literally adopted this practice, they have not indicated much faith in the necessity of manuring. And yet these returns show that the lands of Iowa and Minnesota, and even of Illinois, are made to bear an increase of twenty to thirty per cent. by a single experiment in green manuring. Thoughtful Western farmers are seriously pondering the economy and profit of prairie land fertilization.

As to the commercial fertilizers, our correspondents generally appreciate their value for specific uses, acknowledge their utility in supplying lacking material for plant growth, accord to them a positive value in hastening growth and maturity, but persist in the opinion that there is fraud in the manipulation of some kinds, and that the genuine are held at too high a price. They know that for the regular uses of farm fertilization they can obtain the needed elements at a cheaper rate.

Railway Accident Statistics.

Some very interesting statistics of railway accidents in England, as compared with ten American States, viz.: the New England States, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Ohio, during 1873, show that, contrary to the popular belief, more persons were killed by English than by American railways. The figures are given as follows:

	England.	*United States*
Killed, passengers.....	169	90
Killed, employees.....	773	452
Injured, passengers...	1,750	337
Injured, employees...	1,171	1,161

PUNISHING A DRUNKEN WIFE.—Edward Duffy upon going home to dinner in Philadelphia found his wife drunk and nothing prepared for him to eat. Becoming incensed at her conduct he set upon and beat her in a brutal manner until she was insensible. Upon being removed to the hospital she was found to be in a dangerous condition. Duffy is under arrest.

JAMES LICK'S ECCENTRICITIES.

The History of His Deed of Trust—He Requests a Test of his Own Sanity—Mr. Lick and his Doctor.

The incidents which go to make up the history of James Lick's great deed of philanthropy have, for the most part, yet to be written. It appears, says a San Francisco paper, that for a year and a half prior to his signing the deed which he now seeks to revoke, he had been considering propositions for the disposition of his vast estate. He solicited the counsel of his friends very often, and made several wills. The last will canceled by him provided liberally for nearly all the institutions enumerated in the deed of trust, and others, whose claims upon his generosity are ignored in that document. Among these were the Catholic and Hebrew orphan asylums, to which he had bequeathed $25,000 each. This will was witnessed by Chief Justice Wallace, Gov. Booth, and D. J. Staples. After Mr. Lick had executed the trust deed his chief concern seemed to be as to whether his act would hold good after his death. He feared very much that the question of his sanity would come up some day and impair the validity of the deed. He frequently asked his friends if they thought his relatives could have the document declared void by the courts, and in his distressing conjectures upon such a possibility, alluded to the memorable Hawes' will case. Turning anxiously upon his couch, he one day asked his visitor: "Do you think I'm sane? I would like to be satisfied on that point." The latter replied: "I do, Mr. Lick, but I am not an expert." The feeble octogenarian thereupon declared his desire that an expert should pass upon the question of his mental condition. Accordingly his friend, Dr. Stillman, an old pioneer, was sent for, and Mr. Lick gave him a cheerful greeting. Next it was suggested that Dr. Shurtliff, for many years superintendent of the Stockton insane asylum, should be summoned. Mr. Lick was pleased to see him, and the question of the latter's sanity was fully determined at that time.

The ruling passion of his nature, outside of cold business speculation, was the fervent spirit of patriotism that animated him. His eyes always kindled when his patriotic grandfather was the subject of conversation, and he always referred proudly to his grandsire as one who had fought bravely in the war of the Revolution. When the proposition to erect a monument to the memory of Francis Scott Key was under consideration, it was suggested to Mr. Lick that an appropriation of $50,000 would be ample. This sum, his friends urged, would cover the cost of the finest monument which could possibly be erected. Then the patriotic Crœsus, with a flush of anger in his face, petulantly exclaimed: "We owe our country to the patriotism inspired by that glorious anthem, 'The Star Spangled Banner;' I want to make this monument the best in the world—grand, sir, grand, sir. Put down $150,000 for that." The gentlemen interposed no further objections, but promptly inserted the figures designated.

All the various donations enumerated in the trust deed will not foot up an aggregate of over $1,700,000. The residue of the estate is to be equally divided between the Pioneer Society and the Academy of Sciences. This will allow each of these societies over $1,000,000. It was proposed to Mr. Lick that this would be more than these associations would have any use for, and that $300,000 each would defray the cost of splendid buildings. This information only served to irritate the aged benefactor of his race, and he said: "No, I want them to be 'way up,' and I'm going to have it so."

About the time the deed of trust was executed Mr. Lick suffered a stroke of paralysis on one side of his body. This only increased his irritation, and it became exceedingly difficult to manage him. His eccentric temper was a constant affliction to those around him. But one man could manage him. Dr. Zeil conquered the obstreperous philanthropist. It seemed that Lick had fired a volley of abuse at the physician, whereupon the latter seized a heavy cane and threatened to raise a Key monument on his head. This seasonable treatment had the desired effect, and ever after the great revoker was a lamb in the hands of the resolute doctor.

Republic of Mexico.

There are many traditions with regard to the early inhabitants of Mexico, says Princess Salm-Salm. We would know much more of the history of the country if the first Spanish bishop had not had all the written Indian records to be found far and near collected and burnt in the grand plaza of Mexico, as heathen horrors.

About a thousand years ago Mexico was inhabited by an industrious, highly-civilized, and good-natured people, called the Toltecs. They disappeared, and were replaced by a rude people, the Chichimekes, whose posterity are still found in several of the Mexican provinces.

In the twelfth century seven tribes of the Nahuatlakes invaded the country from the north, and took possession of it. One of these seven tribes were the Aztecs. They wandered for a long time from point to point, without finding a resting-place, because an ancient oracle commanded them to continue their wanderings until they found a cactus that grew on a cliff, and on which there sat an eagle." When they came to the plateau of Anahual, near the bank of the lake, their priests at last saw the eagle they had so long sought for. They, therefore, decided to remain there, and the city built by the Aztecs was called Tenochtitlan, which means "Nopal on the Cliff." This is the origin of the present Mexican coat-of-arms.

The city was later called Mexico, which comes either from an Indian word, which means spring, or more likely from Mexitli, the name of one of their principal gods. Tenochtitlan is said to have been founded in July, 1327.

When Cortez first saw Mexico, the city had about three hundred thousand inhabitants. I will say nothing of its magnificence at the time of the conquest, as it has been frequently and fully described. Cortez destroyed the ancient city in August, 1521, and immediately after began to rebuild it on a new plan.

Thus came into existence the present city of Mexico, which contains a population of two hundred thousand. It is six leagues in circumference, has four hundred and eighty-two streets, most of which are straight and well paved, sixty open squares, large and small, fifteen monasteries, twenty-two convents, eighty-seven churches and chapels, three large theaters, two arenas for bull-fights, three promenades, ten hospitals, etc.

Bear it in Mind.

The man who is active, constant, progressive, enterprising, and economical in conducting his business, must meet with large success. But if on the other hand he is sluggish, changing, not advancing, old fogy, and extravagant in managing his business, his place will be passed by and other places selected where the first platform is acted upon in every business matter. Now, there are many men who do not advertise their business in the newspapers, and the public, therefore, know little of what they have for sale, or what they make. If a man is too lazy or stingy to notify the public of what he has for sale, the chances are that the customers who do patronize cannot buy to so good an advantage as at the other places where more liberality and enterprise are shown.

A Brave Girl.

It is a Concord tradition, says George William Curtis, that in those stern days of King Philip's war, when the farmer tilled the fields at the risk of his life, Mary Shepard, a girl of fifteen, was watching on one of the hills the savages, while her brothers thrashed in the barn. Suddenly the Indians appeared, slew her brothers, and carried her away. In the night, while the savages slept, she untied a horse which they had stolen, slipped a saddle from under the head of one of her captors, mounted, fled, swam the Nashua river, and rode through the forest home.

THE DERVISHES.

Modes of Worship Among the Pagans of Turkey—The Howlers and the Spinners.

Writing of the Dervishes in Turkey, the Constantinople correspondent of the Providence *Journal* says:

Among the Mussulmen are two orders of Dervishes, who, while they devoutly hold to the teachings of the Koran, have a ritual of their own, which seems to the uninitiated to be based upon the conviction that religious fervor is identified with high arterial action. These orders are of great antiquity, possess important influence, and their chief priests have hereditary succession, and enjoy special privileges at the high State ceremonials. They are known to others than Mussulmans by the names of the "Spinners" or "Howlers." Both, at their religious services, which are held publicly on two days in every week, go to work deliberately and on physiological principles to get into an ecstasy. Each order numbers about twenty performers. Both begin by intoning in unison passages from the Koran, accompanied by instrumental music of a weird character, all the time being seated in a circle, and swaying the body to the time of the music. This performance is followed by others of a similar character, including prostrations, genuflexions and marches in procession, the various bodily movements gradually becoming accelerated, and the recitations more vehement. Finally, the Spinners suddenly and all together cast off their outer robes of a dun color, and appearing in their under dress of green gowns, commence to spin upon their toes, like tectotums, with astonishing velocity, their arms being at the same time extended or folded against the breast. This is continued for so long a time as to become positively painful for the spectator to witness, and not unfrequently the performers fall from exhaustion, and bleeding at the ears and nose. The Howlers have their kiosk at Scutari, on the Asiatic side. Their performance differs from that of the Spinners, mainly in the substitution for spinning of what for want of better adjectives may be called chronometric howling to synchronous movement. After the preliminary exercises performed in a sitting posture, they arrange themselves in a circle, standing shoulder to shoulder, and bend their bodies forward until their heads come within two feet of the floor. The next movement is to curve the spine backward as far as possible, and then swaying the body first to the right, then to the left, bow forward as at first. This is done at a rate of speed which has successive increments of increase, regulated by the time of the music and the indications of the leader, who sits cross-legged upon a sheepskin mat in the center of the circle, and from time to time claps his hands and directs the company. All are shouting in a prolonged wail a phrase which was interpreted to me to mean: "Woe is me," "Woe is me." Finally the brain becomes so congested that some of them fall struggling in an epileptic fit, and then sick children and diseased persons are brought in to touch the garments or persons of those thus affected and be healed.

Maggie Jourdan's Story.

A few days ago a New York detective met Maggie Jourdan, and learned from her the story of her troubles. When Sharkey sailed for Havana he promised, in return for her devotion to him in prison, to send out for her, and they would be married. She remained quietly in New York with her mother in daily expectancy of the promise. From the very first Sharkey's letters to her displayed his selfishness and ingratitude. He pictured himself to her as a hero, the admired of all admirers. He never answered her letters asking him if she should come out or not. Thinking that he was acting under some restraint, Maggie, hoping to give him a pleasant surprise, succeeded in getting all the money she could together and sailed last July. From the first Sharkey treated her with indifference. The admiration which many entertained for her made him jealous. She was known as Marguerita, and pitied by many who knew how much she suffered. In moments of drunkenness Sharkey brutally abused her, knocking her down and kicking her. The boarders living in the same house, unable to suffer any longer, to hear the poor girl's appeals for mercy, finally told their landlady that unless Sharkey left the house they would all leave.

On the night preceding Maggie's departure Sharkey, in a fit of drunkenness, beat Maggie so brutally that her shrieks were heard by the neighbors who that evening had collected together and demanded that Maggie be rescued.

The following morning the landlady called on Maggie and told her that she and Sharkey must leave the house, as her boarders would not suffer any longer to hear her so brutally abused.

Maggie, who was in bed, suffering from the effects of the beating she had received, begged that she would not be sent away, as she feared that Sharkey would kill her. She confessed that she would gladly leave him but that she had not the means, and expressed herself only too ready to return to New York if she could procure her passage. When the landlady mentioned to her boarders Maggie's dilemma a purse was immediately subscribed for. A gentleman called upon Captain Curtis, of the Crecent City, told him Maggie's story, and asked him to protect her against Sharkey, in case he attempted any violent means at taking her from the vessel.

Every arrangement being made, it was then thought expedient to inveigle Sharkey from the house until Maggie could be safely put on board. The kind-hearted lady this time showed herself equal to the emergency. Wine, whisky and cigars were brought into play, and in the course of an hour Sharkey was lying insensibly drunk. Maggie that evening was put on board, and the next morning, as has already been described, when Sharkey found that Maggie had left him he tracked her to the vessel, swearing he would kill her if he could lay his hands on her. To-day poor Maggie Jourdan is a changed woman. Her step is no longer elastic, her eyes have lost their luster; she no longer takes the same pride in her dress, and goes about like a broken-hearted little woman who has lost all faith in man. Should Sharkey return to New York it is thought that Maggie will become insane.

A Pumpkin Story.

A Paris market gardener had a patch of pumpkins in his lot. He gave himself little heed about his pumpkins, seeing them thrive and swell day by day. Last September it occurred to him that the fruit must be nearly ripe, and at early morning he went to examine. The first pumpkin startled him; some hand as patient as malignant had inscribed upon it his opinion that M. Bernard, the gardener, was, in fact, something which no gentleman would desire to be. During the pumpkin's tenderest age of innocence had these words been traced, and they had grown with its growth, retailing their calumny larger and larger every day. M. Bernard turned up another, and found a like inscription. Every pumpkin in the plot bore its libel. Furious, the market gardener sought his enemy and served him with a summons. The case came on for trial, but there was a want of proof. One of the witnesses cited, after listening attentively to the course of evidence, perceived on a sudden what it was all about, and exclaimed, innocently: "Why, it was I who scratched the pumpkins." Promptly he found himself in the dock. Counsel for the defense argued that there had been no publication of the libel, such as is contemplated by the law. The court, however, decided otherwise, since the garden was proved to have no hedge about it, and the pumpkins had for months exposed their calumnies to any one who chanced to look at them. And so the engraver of vegetables was condemned to $40 fine.

HOW HE DID IT.—Father Nugent, a well-known Roman Catholic priest of Liverpool, took a somewhat daring liberty with a company of about three thousand persons who met to celebrate St. Patrick's Day in the League Hall in the evening When all had come together, he gave orders to have the doors locked, and all means of exit closed until after eleven o'clock, the time at which the drinking houses are closed.

A Cocoa Plantation.

During a visit to the West Indies, says a correspondent, I passed some time on a cocoa plantation; it was in the mountains, several hundred feet above the level of the sea. The climate was quite European, the thermometer seldom rising above seventy-six, and very often steady at seventy. I had heard much of the beauty of this estate, but it quite surpassed my expectations. The view from the house was charming. In the distance the deep blue sea; in the valley below the groves of cocoa trees interspersed with cocoanut trees and stately palmistes; here and there a patch of sugar canes; then a negro hut peeping from the trees; nothing could be more charming. The immense variety of trees planted to shelter the cocoa renders cocoa estate unusually interesting and beautiful, and so shady that it is seldom too hot to walk at any hour of the day. The cocoa tree, so often confounded with the cocoanut tree, is about equal to a good sized apple tree; the pod that incases the bean, of which chocolate is made, is something the shape of a lemon, but three times as large, and is of a deep orange color; the kind called "Caracas" cocoa is so deep as to be almost red. The pods grow on the branches and on the stem itself, quite down to the ground. The branches do not grow low, so that in looking down a cocoa piece of ground the vista is like a miniature forest hung with thousands of golden lamps. Anything more lovely cannot be imagined; it is perfectly unique. After the pods are picked they are cut open with a cutlass; the beans, which are tightly packed together, and from forty to eighty in number, are dried in drawers in the sun, after having gone through a process called "sweating," which is being packed close in a barrel and covered over. When the cocoa is dried it is put into bags, each containing one hundred and fifty pounds, and shipped. Of the trees planted to shelter the cocoa I will describe but a few. The "caracoli," as large as an elm, is planted in rows; it is an evergreen, bearing a sweet white blossom.

Among the other very large trees are the bread fruit, the shaddock, and the glorious mango, which is the size of a large horse-chestnut, and is as thickly covered with leaves. The fruit is not unlike an egg plum in shape, but three times as large, and of a beautiful golden color streaked with red. A tree in full bearing is indeed a sight worth seeing. Of the smaller trees the orange ranks first in beauty and usefulness. It grows to a considerable size, and bears at the same time the delicious blossom, the ripe fruit, and the unripe green. Next comes the nutmeg, which is also of considerable size. It is thickly covered with dark green leaves. The outer covering of the nutmeg looks exactly like a large apricot. When ripe it bursts open, disclosing the brown nutmeg covered with a network of mace of a bright scarlet. It is extremely pretty, unlike any thing else. The clove tree also flourishes here; it is a large and pretty tree, covered with clusters of cloves, which are of a delicate pink and white, looking like wax.

A Miner's Peril.

The Scranton (Pa.) *Republican* gives the following account of an accident to Richard Sturbridge, a laborer at the Diamond mine, who for five hours lay buried beneath a mass of coal in the dark recesses of the mine, his leg broken, and no human being cognizant of his fate:

It was a little before five o'clock in the evening, when Sturbridge was loading the last car for the day. His companions in the chamber had retired, and two track-layers, who had spoken to him but five minutes previously, had also left the mine. He was by the side of the car stooping to pick what he intended as the last lump of coal when he heard a crash in the roof above him, and an instant later an immense mass of coal descended upon him, burying him and the loaded car, and breaking his leg. For a few minutes he was unconscious, but when he recovered he found that he lay beside the loaded car, in a narrow space, with one of his legs broken. The car alone saved him from being crushed into a shapeless mass. A portion of the fallen heap lay upon the broken limb, and to extricate this was a painful task. Sturbridge set about it, however, and finally freed the aching member. Then came the dreaded suspicion of dying slowly in that dark, noxious tomb. All efforts to get away were futile, and all hopes of being relieved by his companions were also given up, as they had retired from work for the night, and would not return until morning. He knew that if he lay there all night he would never again see the light of day, for he was very feeble, and a cold perspiration was already flowing from every pore. The minutes seemed hours, the hours months as he lay there from five until ten o'clock. At length when exhausted by despair he heard the sounds of pick and shovel overhead. Relief was at hand and his comrades were digging for him. He was extricated and carried to his home, where he received due attention. It appears that a little before ten o'clock his friends missed him, and seeing that he did not return home and that no one knew of his whereabouts, a search was instituted which resulted in his discovery and happy release.

His First Appearance.

Macready tells us of his first appearance on the stage as follows: It made my heart beat quickly to read: "The part of Romeo by a young gentleman, his first appearance on any stage," but the emotions I experienced on first crossing the stage, and coming forward in face of the lights and the applauding audience, was almost overpowering. There was a mist before my eyes. I seemed to see nothing of the dazzling scene before me, and for some time I was like an automaton moving in certain defined limits. I went mechanically through the variations in which I had drilled myself, and it was not until the plaudits of the audience awoke me from the kind of waking dream in which I seemed to be moving that I gained my self-possession, and really entered into the spirit of the character, and I may say felt the passion, I was to represent. Every round of applause acted like inspiration on me. I "trod on air," became another being, or a happier self; and, when the curtain fell at the conclusion of the play, and the intimate friends and performers crowded on the stage to rise up the Juliet and myself, shaking my hands with fervent congratulations, a lady asked me: "Well, sir, how do you feel now?" my boyish answer was, without disguise, "I feel as if I should like to act it all over again."

Skillful Swordsmen.

Some remarkable feats of skill were recently performed at Bhopal, in India, by the Sikh cavalry. A sheep was suspended on a sort of a gibbet, and the men were to ride fast and cut at it. Captain Buller, the commandant of the Central India horse, divided the sheep in one single cut; but, although nearly one hundred cuts were made at another carcass by the men at various times, not one succeeded in severing it. Captain Buller was destined to perform the *coup de grace*, which he did in fine style, and the lower end of the carcass dropped in one single cut with his peculiarly shaped Sikh scimitar. After this another very dexterous feat, which is common to the Sikhs, was performed. This consists in throwing circular-shaped steel quoits at anything. The old Sikhs throw these quoits with deadly aim, and have been known to decapitate scores of their enemies at night without making the slightest noise. They generally throw with their left hand, and the quoit whirs at awful speed with its straight and precise a course as a bullet.

Advertising Did It.

"One who has found it out" writes: When I walked around and told people that my goods were for sale and they must give me a call, I found that I could make known my business to but very few people in the course of a day, even if I wholly neglected my store work for it. Since then I have learned to talk daily with a thousand tongues through the press.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

Items of Interest from Home and Abroad.

The New York Seventh regiment will attend the Bunker Hill centennial in Boston..... A discharged soldier was murdered in San Diego by a companion who administered morphine to him, and robbed him of $700.....Hampton won the metropolitan stakes at Epsom, England, beating the favorite and eight other competitors.....Among one day's crimes reported are the following: David Mandlove, while drunk, shot and killed his father in St. Paul, Ind.; Patrick Hewitt, of New York, struck at his wife but hit and killed his little boy, and Martin Hilbert, of Williamsburgh, struck his wife and when she ran set a bloodhound upon her, the animal biting her and severely injuring the poor woman.....Ten natives of Ixtacalco, Mexico, are on trial for a horrible outrage. They are charged with burying three men alive, leaving only their heads above ground, and then dispatching them with hatchets and knives, after prolonged torture....Miss Alice A. Early, of Rockford, Illinois, has gained a suit for libel against Wilbur G. Storey, editor of the Chicago *Times*, with $25,000 damages. .....Oscar Green, a farmer, in alighting from a passenger train at Otisville, N. Y., was run over by a passing coal train and killed.....Roswell C. Smith, author of the widely known Smith's grammars, arithmetics, and geographies for schools, died in Hartford lately, aged seventy-eight years.....Charles Smith, a boat boy, aged sixteen years, died at Port Jervis from the effects of coal gas that burst out of a stove into his face while he was lighting a fire. He was at first overcome by the gas, then partially recovered and survived two days.

It is said that the proposed interprovincial exhibition at Montreal will prove a failure for want of funds.....The Mormon apostles laboring in London, Ont., are making numerous converts to their creed..... Donaldson, the balloonist, had a narrow escape at Philadelphia. He cut away his car and with it fell forty-five feet, being picked up insensible, but soon after recovered.....The Southern railroads are following the Northern lines in reducing their rate of fare.....On the West Jersey railroad, near Millville, the body of a man was found, his head having been smashed in with a club....A lot of boys in Orange, N. J., were tormenting a blind man who was picking his way along, when the man in a fit of anger swung his cane, striking one of the boys in the head and fracturing the skull ....Chas E. Lewis, one of the oldest and formerly a wealthy merchant of New York lost his wealth and committed suicide at the Windsor House by shooting himself through he head.

In the British House of Commons Dr. Kenealy moved for a royal commission to investigate the circumstances of the Tichborne trial. The motion was rejected by a vote of 433 to one.....Lord Northbrook, Viceroy of India, has deposed the Guikwar of Baroda, and will appoint a member of the Guikwar's family to reign in his place.....The police authorities of Posen have notified all the Ursuline Sisters in that district who are not natives of Germany that they must leave the country within two months.....The printers employed on the Washington *Daily Chronicle* struck because the publishers proposed to employ non-union men in the printing establishment. .....The linseed oil works at Jersey City was destroyed by fire, with a loss $125,000..... The paper mill of Geo. Benton & Sons, at Bennington, Vt., was destroyed by fire. Loss, $75,000.....The steamboats John Kyle, Exporter and Charles Bodman were burned at New Orleans recently, and a large number of lives were lost..... Niles G. Parker, State Treasurer of South Carolina under the Moses and Scott administrations, has been arrested upon charges of fraud and embezzlement, and committed to jail in default of $250,000 bail..... There has been a great increase of dementia among the inmates of the Liverpool workhouse, which is attributed to religious excitement.... A vote was taken by the miners at Hillman's mines, Wilkesbarre, which resulted in a majority against going to work. A motion was then carried that any miner now on strike who shall work at any other mine under the reduction shall forfeit all the rights and benefits of the association.....Information from nearly all sections of Missouri regarding the crops is to the effect that about three-quarters of the fall wheat is destroyed. One-half of it will be plowed up and corn planted instead. There is only about one-half the usual average of oats. The peach crop in Missouri and Arkansas has been nearly destroyed. Apples and pears are uninjured.

John Snedden, a farm laborer, near Rahway N. J., met with a fatal accident. He was plowing and held the reins of the horses over his neck, while with his hands guiding the plow. One of the horses struck a stump, stumbled and fell. Snedden was jerked forward, quick as lightning, and over the plow. The horses then ran away, and the unfortunate man had both arms and several ribs broken and was bruised externally and injured internally so that his death occurred.....A desperate fight took place 380 miles west of Kansas City between a band of raiding Cheyennes and two companies of the Sixth United States cavalry, in which twenty-seven Indians were killed..... A boy in New York mischievously threw a stone at a little girl, hitting her on the head and killing her. The boy, only twelve years of age, is in jail.....A civil war is imminent in Greece and five thousand troops are concentrated in Athens.....The first installment of the Virginius award has been paid to the United States by Spain.....A large force of Texans are in the field on the border to protect the settlers there.....Daniel O'Leary, of Chicago, walked 116 miles in twenty-four hours, at the Philadelphia rink, making the best time on record.

United States Secretary Delano has decided to postpone his resignation indefinitely..... A collision occurred on the Baltimore and Potomac railroad, near Washington. Ten persons were severely injured and four cars were completely destroyed .....The Court of Claims has decided that the title to the Hot Springs reservation in Arkansas is vested in the United States.....A revolution broke out in Bolivia, but was quickly suppressed by the military, who attacked the rebels in La Paz and killed fifty-eight of them.....Many of the Brooklyn hod carriers who had refused to work more than eight hours a day were taken back, and the bricklayers who work with them receive $3.20 for ten hours. ....In a dispute about shoeing a horse in New York, a coachman was instantly killed by a red hot shoe thrown at him by the blacksmith.....Cornelius Deery was sentenced to death in the Court of Queen's Bench at Montreal recently for assaulting Constable Baignet on the thirtieth of July..... During a fire at Charlestown, Mass., Mrs. Ellen Murray, an aged woman, the sole occupant of a building, was burned to death, the smoke preventing her escape.

The jury in the libel case of ex-Congressman Bowen vs. the Charleston (S. C.) *News* failed to agree on a verdict..... A large party of United States Senator Schurz's friends in New York gave him a dinner.....It is reported that our naval squadron in the Gulf of Mexico is to be reinforced in consequence of the Mexican outrages on the Texan borders.....Paul Boynton will soon make another attempt to cross the British channel in his life-saving dress. He will cross from the French coast to Dover.....George Linsert, a boss hod-carrier of Cincinnati, while intoxicated, displayed a large amount of money in a barroom. The next morning he was found dead in the hall of his house. The money was missing..... The ice coming down the St Croix and Bay of Fundy has carried away all the fish weirs on both the American and English sides, so that no box herring can be put up this spring; $20,000 will not replace them.....A fire broke out at Hermon, St. Lawrence county, N. Y., burning the whole of the business portion of the town, with the exception of the hotel, one small boot and shoe store, and a small grocery. The loss is estimated at $100,000, with an insurance of $53,000. Several persons were seriously injured during the fire, but none were killed.

Imports and Exports.

Previous to the war the exports of the United States had, as a normal state of things, exceeded the imports, the excess on this account during the ten years between 1851 and 1860 having amounted to an average sum of $6,000,000 annually. After the war the balance was largely the other way—the imports were in excess of the exports. In the five years, 1868-1872, inclusive, the excess amounted on an average to $44,000,000 annually, while in 1872 it grew to $116,000,000.

A Chapter on Spring.

Of all the seasons spring is the most coquettish. She is like the princess who stooped and kissed the sleeping poet under the tree, who still slept on but dreamed a different dream. The earth was hardly conscious that spring had come till yesterday, when blue skies dropped ethereal mildness (Thompson) on her bosom. It is indeed the time when the young, the rosy spring gives to the breeze her scented wing (Anacreon) and April is garlanded with all the fairest flowers and freshest buds the earth brings forth (Spenser). Well was it observed that like an army defeated the snow hath retreated (Wordsworth) and that the fields with flowers are decked in every hue (Drummond), though we must not go out just yet to pull them. The swallow also brings us the season of vernal delight, with his back all of sable and belly of white (Anonymous), and there are daffodils which come before the swallow dares and take the winds of March with beauty (Shakespeare). In the spring a brighter crimson burns upon the robin's breast (Tennyson), and a young man's fancy lightly turns to thoughts of love (Ibid). Now is heard the sound of vernal showers on the twinkling grass (Shelley), and with his umbrella wanders forth the hyacinthine boy, for whom morn well might break and April bloom (Emerson). Now shall we notice how our swift spring heaps the orchards full of bloom and scent (Lowell), and the maiden May returns with a pretty haste (Barry Cornwall). Now do the majority of intelligent people think it better to sport with Amaryllis in the shade or with the tangles of Neæra's hair (Milton) than to creep into some still cavern deep, there to weep and weep and weep (Tennyson). All these and many other things do we see and enjoy now that spring has broken the icy fetters of the silver streams (Wilkesbarre special dispatch), and all nature rejoices that grim-visaged March has smoothed his frosty pow (Burns and Shakespeare). Spring! beautiful spring! Has returned with birds and flowers (original), and new fashionable styles in hats, bonnets, dresses (advertisements), influenzas and catarrhs and hundreds of other things make business lively. Much more might be said of spring, but her lovely and bewitching smiles show that at last she has consented to speak for herself.

How a Peddler Manages.

An itinerant jeweler, who is very honest in his business transactions, has a great horror of telling lies. Every morning, ere he sets out on his day's journey, he spread his ware on the family table, and his wife is summoned when all is ready.

"Sarah, offer me £15 for that watch."

Sarah makes the bid, which the husband refuses to take. Sarah then makes other offers for the rest of the articles, which her spouse habitually declines to accept. He then marches away with a clear conscience. When a customer bids £14 for the watch, his reply is:

"My dear sir, I assure you I was offered £15 for the article this very morning, and I refused to take it."

And so he proceeded with the remainder of his goods, and in each instance swearing that he has had such and such a bid already, which he refused. The jeweler is a thriving man and clings to the old adage, "Honesty is the best policy.

Two Hundred Years Ago.

The first written account of Chicago bears the date 1654, when two French fur traders returned to Canada and gave such a glowing description of this region as excited a general disposition to explore it. Yet there must have been white men here even before that time. It is claimed (and there is good reason to believe) that there was a missionary station at Mackinaw as early as 1607. The place thereof is still known as Point Ignace. It was there that Charlevaix buried the remains of Father James Marquette when he took them, about 1720, from the banks of Marquette river over in Michigan; where he died May 18, 1675, within a few days of two hundred years ago.

How to Cross the Street.

If ladies who see a team approaching as they are crossing a street will glance to see whether the driver observes them, and finding that he does, will walk along as though there was no danger whatever, they will be much more safe than they generally are at present under such circumstances. Many ladies get frightened on seeing a team near them, go ahead a little, dodge back, glance about them with a look of extreme bewilderment, and then make a grand rush, as likely as not going in the direction they should not go, the driver of the team meanwhile reining his horses first to the right and then to the left, anxious to avoid inflicting injury, but unable to guess even where the lady will jump to next.

Fighting a Railroad.

A farmer named Bennett, living at Westfield Flats, N. Y., tore up the rails of the Midland railway running through his farm, and carried them away. He then destroyed a culvert and plowed up the road-bed. He claims that the company owes him for the land the road occupies, and that as it is abandoned as a railroad, the property is his. Shortly after the Midland ceased operations he fenced the road in on his land and took up the rails. The company tore down the fences and replaced the rails, and obtained an order of court forbidding Bennett molesting the property. Bennett was arrested for contempt of court, and is under bonds to appear for a hearing in Albany.

There could scarcely be better evidence of the extraordinary excellence of the Mason & Hamlin Cabinet Organs than the fact that they are so largely exported to Europe, where they are so highly appreciated as to find large sales in competition with instruments made there by labor which does not cost half as much. These are the only American organs largely exported.

AN AWFUL THING.—A laboring gentleman of Arbroath recently beat his wife after his champagne. In the morning he forgot all about the quarrel, and called to his wife: "Jean, gie me some water." "Ay will I, gudeman." Rising and seeing his wife's face in such a state, he said: "Lord preserve a', lassie, whaur her ye been?" So he was told that it was himself that did it last night, on hearing which he exclaimed in agony: "Oh, dear, oh, dear me, it's an awfu' thing ye winna keep out o' harm's way."

We trust the time will come when every one will use Dobbins' electric soap (made by Cragin & Co., Philadelphia). Its sale is daily increasing, as is always the case with articles of merit. Try it.

A VARIETY MAN.—"I remember," said Mr. King, in the "green room" of Drury Lane, "that when I had been a short time on the stage, I performed one night King Richard, gave two comic songs, played in an interlude, danced a hornpipe, spoke a prologue, and afterward acted harlequin, in a sharing company; and after all this fatigue my share came to three pence and two pieces of candle."

When any Antidote

Or remedy for any particular class of disease obtains a wide-spreading notoriety, it is but reasonable to suppose that it must merit the popularity it receives. It is within our province to mention that Dr. J. Walker's California Vinegar Bitters, so long and favorably known as the safest and most reliable remedial agent for the cure of liver, kidney, bladder and glandular diseases, mental and physical debility, and all complaints emanating from a corrupt state of the blood, etc., are in great demand. So satisfied are we of the intrinsic worth of this medicine, that we do not hesitate to notice it in our columns. It is well to mention that this medicine is compounded of roots, herbs and flowers of California, and has no fiery material or alcohol used in its preparation. We can add no better eulogium than the fact that we use it constantly in our own family, and each member thereof partakes of it, when necessary, according to directions.

There is no grade